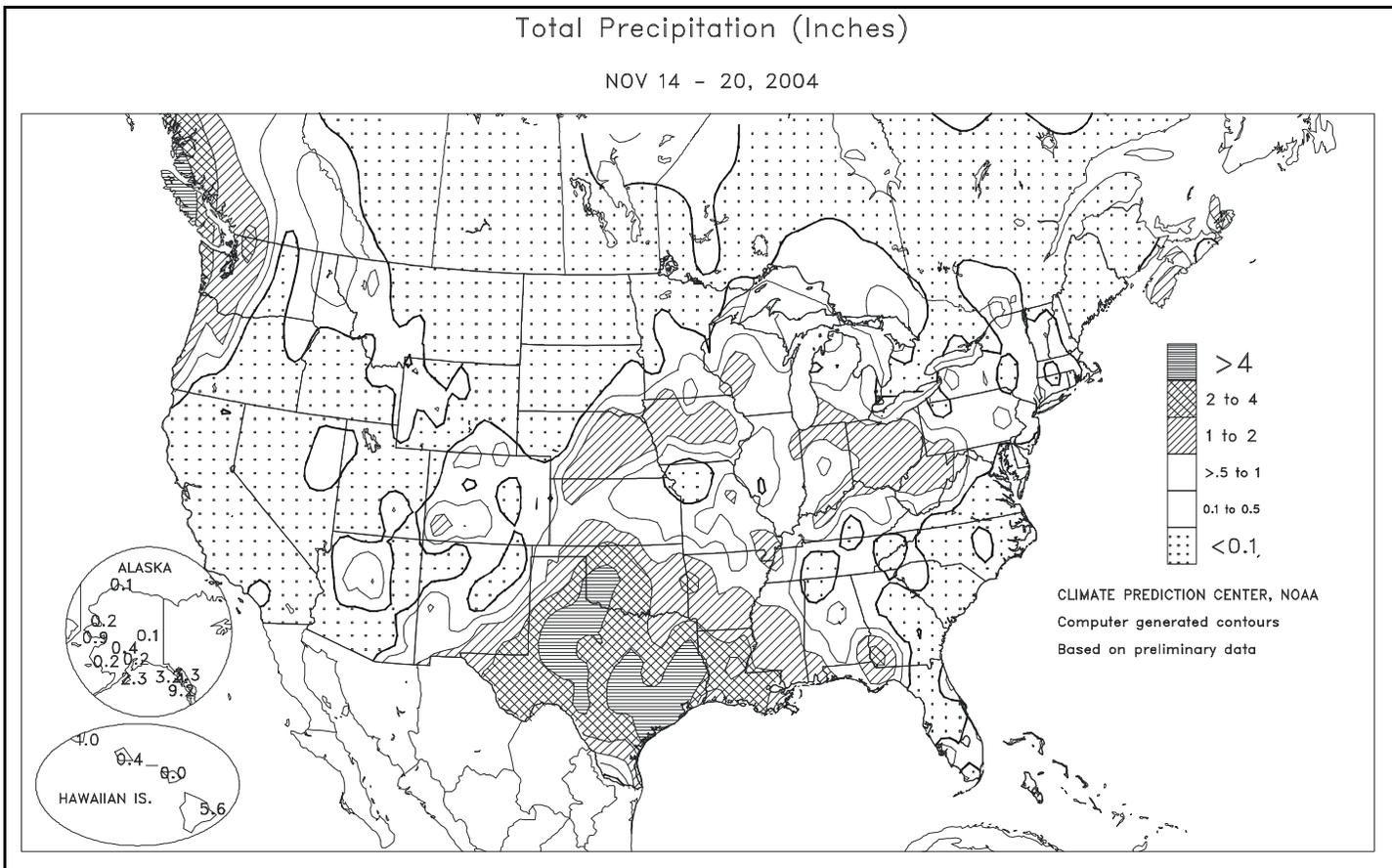


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

November 14 - 20, 2004

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Another slow-moving, moisture-laden storm system curtailed fieldwork and triggered lowland flooding across the **south-central United States**. In **western Texas** and elsewhere on the **southern High Plains**, where unfavorably wet conditions developed in late September, adverse weather effects included stress on livestock, degradations in cotton quality, and delays in cotton, sorghum, and peanut harvesting. In contrast, mild, dry weather prevailed on the **northern High Plains**, promoting winter wheat development but increasing concerns about a lack of subsoil moisture for proper crop establishment. Farther east, scattered showers caused minor fieldwork

(Continued on page 5)

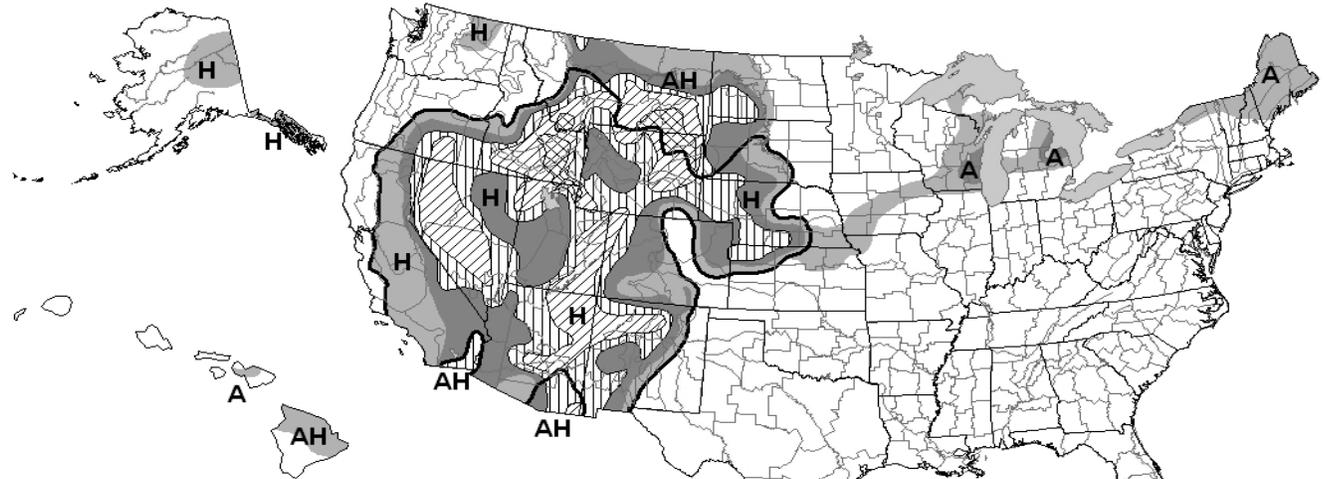
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U.S. Drought Monitor

November 16, 2004

Valid 7 a.m. EDT



Drought Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

- Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)
- (No type = Both impacts)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

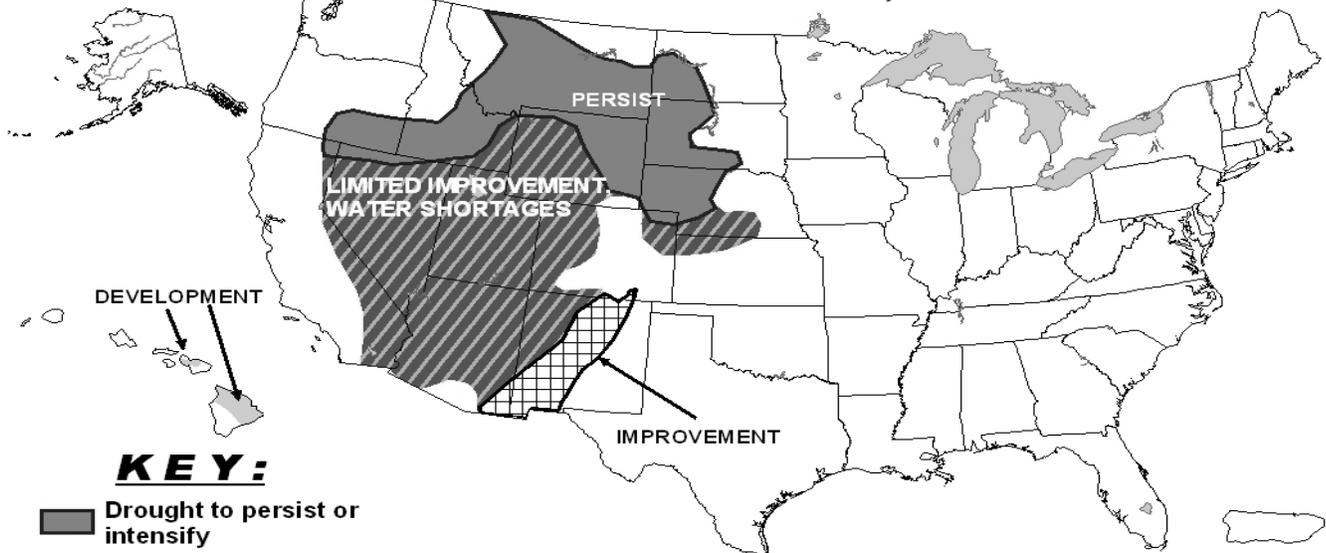


Released Thursday, November 18, 2004

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm> Author: Richard Heim/Candace Tankersley, NCDC/NESDIS/NOAA

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Through February 2005

Released November 18, 2004



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are schematically approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 2004

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Extension Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
INDIANOLA 1S	66	51	73	48	58	-	0.41	-	0.36	8.61	-	51.50	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
INVERNESS 5E	67	52	73	50	59	-	0.42	-	0.29	7.84	-	42.31	-	64	59	0	0	3	0
LYON	66	50	74	46	58	-	0.50	-	0.50	7.58	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1
MACON	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	9.11	-	43.11	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
ONWARD	67	52	76	48	59	-	0.29	-	0.27	11.54	-	50.96	-	-	-	0	0	3	0
PERTHSHIRE	65	51	72	47	58	-	0.00	-	0.00	12.72	-	48.93	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
SCOTT	66	51	72	48	59	-	0.40	-	0.38	0.75	-	46.85	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
SIDON	69	52	78	50	61	-	0.43	-	0.20	5.31	-	38.86	-	-	-	0	0	3	0
STARKVILLE	64	49	70	44	57	4	0.03	-1.09	0.02	10.41	104	46.76	96	-	-	0	0	2	0
TUNICA 1W	65	50	73	46	58	-	0.68	-	0.66	10.80	-	41.66	-	-	-	0	0	3	1
VANCE	65	50	71	46	57	-	0.43	-	0.41	10.90	-	46.39	-	-	-	0	0	2	0
VERONA	65	49	70	46	57	-	0.05	-	0.03	8.20	-	40.49	-	64	56	0	0	2	0
STONEVILLE X	66	50	73	45	58	5	0.35	-0.91	0.30	11.41	114	54.41	118	63	57	0	0	3	0
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	59	45	71	32	52	11	0.52	0.19	0.35	2.15	25	22.06	64	-	-	0	0	4	0
ALBANY	59	44	71	32	51	9	0.22	-0.14	0.16	5.55	69	35.00	103	53	48	0	0	2	0
ST. JOSEPH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NC LINNEUS	57	45	75	31	51	9	0.16	-0.29	0.10	7.89	94	39.17	114	52	49	0	1	2	0
BRUNSWICK	57	45	72	33	51	8	0.06	-0.56	0.03	6.64	75	37.80	106	53	48	0	0	3	0
NE NOVELTY	58	45	73	29	51	8	0.11	-0.47	0.10	9.22	105	34.72	105	54	49	0	1	2	0
MONROE CITY	59	45	74	30	52	9	0.23	-0.49	0.22	7.95	91	30.55	89	53	47	0	1	2	0
WC GREEN RIDGE	58	46	73	34	52	9	0.13	-0.73	0.06	-	-	-	-	53	48	0	0	4	0
C AUXVASSE	59	46	73	31	52	9	0.85	0.04	0.80	9.46	107	37.13	103	53	48	0	1	3	1
SANBORN FIELD	59	47	73	35	53	8	0.37	-0.44	0.33	8.80	100	39.77	107	54	49	0	0	3	0
COLUMBIA	58	46	73	33	52	7	0.38	-0.43	0.33	7.30	83	39.08	105	-	-	0	0	3	0
VERSAILLES	60	47	78	35	52	6	0.17	-0.95	0.12	8.62	85	-	-	54	49	0	0	2	0
EC COOK STATION	63	45	75	29	54	7	0.30	-0.84	0.28	8.52	85	34.87	89	57	52	0	1	2	0
SW LAMAR	60	48	72	39	54	7	0.33	-0.84	0.29	10.33	87	42.30	97	55	51	0	0	3	0
SE DELTA	62	47	71	36	54	7	0.70	-0.50	0.67	9.02	97	33.48	84	58	51	0	0	3	1
CHARLESTON	63	48	71	38	54	6	0.70	-0.45	0.70	9.22	109	28.90	70	58	51	0	0	1	1
GLENNONVILLE	62	49	72	41	55	6	0.89	-0.19	0.88	10.48	125	33.69	90	57	52	0	0	2	1
CLARKTON	63	47	73	38	54	6	1.12	0.06	1.12	10.71	124	35.31	92	59	52	0	0	1	1
PORTAGEVILLE DC	64	49	72	40	56	7	0.97	0.00	0.97	10.52	111	45.04	111	62	53	0	0	1	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	64	49	73	42	56	7	0.77	-0.19	0.77	8.05	85	42.98	106	61	52	0	0	1	1
STEELE	64	50	72	40	56	7	0.64	-0.68	0.64	8.19	85	40.00	93	60	53	0	0	1	1
CARDWELL	64	48	72	41	55	6	0.69	-0.67	0.69	10.46	100	42.62	100	60	55	0	0	1	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.

X Based on 1971-2000 normals.

- Sufficient data not available.

NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: A temporary, midweek break in the cloud cover allowed temperatures to briefly climb to near 80°F in some Delta locations. Otherwise, persistent cloudiness prevented temperatures from falling to the freezing mark (32°F). Fieldwork remained active until the late-week arrival of rain. Some cotton and soybean harvesting continued in areas slower to dry out from earlier rainfall. Fewer cotton modules were awaiting transport to gins as in previous weeks. Where soils were drier, some producers were leveling out fields.

November and Annual Precipitation Records*, Updated Through November 22

Record-High November Precipitation (Inches)		
Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Victoria, TX	15.16	10.11 in 1998
Austin (Mabry), TX	12.99	10.00 in 2001
San Antonio, TX	9.26	9.16 in 1874
Lubbock, TX	6.11	3.45 in 2001
Midland, TX	5.17	2.32 in 1968

Record-High Annual Precipitation (Inches)		
Location	Total	Previous Record/Year
Victoria, TX	70.81	67.18 in 1997
Pittsburgh, PA	53.67	52.24 in 1990

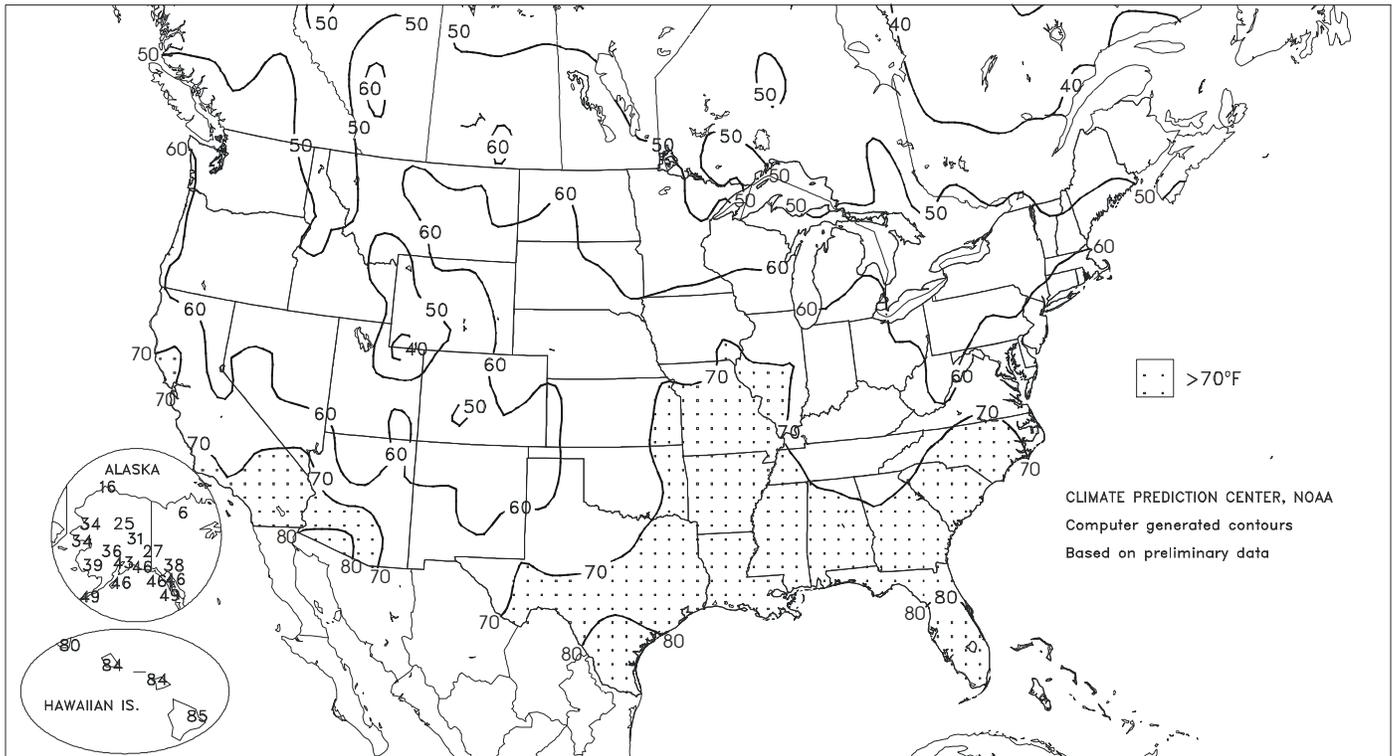
Second-Highest Annual Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Record/Year
Waco, TX	56.93	60.20 in 1905
Lubbock, TX	32.02	40.55 in 1941

*Compiled from preliminary information provided by the National Weather Service.

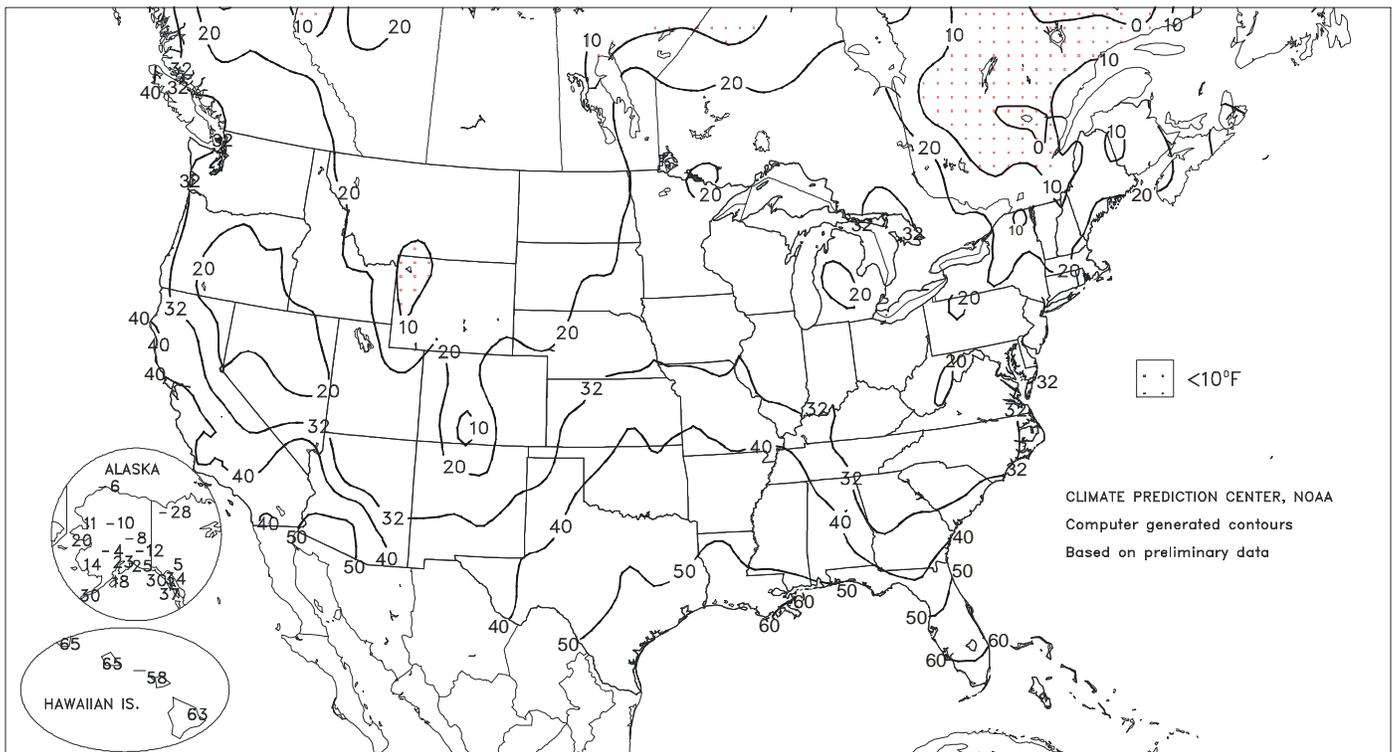
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 2004



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 2004



(Continued from front cover)

delays in the **Corn Belt**. Soybean harvesting remained behind the normal pace in parts of the **Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys**, but unusually warm, dry weather allowed corn harvesting to approach completion across the **upper Midwest**, where weekly temperatures averaged 8 to 16°F above normal. Meanwhile, excessive rainfall and flooding in the **western Gulf Coast region** contrasted with cool, dry weather in the **southern Atlantic States**. Rain hampered final summer crop harvesting in the **lower Mississippi Valley**, while frost as far south as **southern Georgia** and the **South Carolina coast** slowed the emergence of winter grains and the growth of cool-season pastures. **Southeastern** weekly temperatures averaged as much as 6°F below normal.

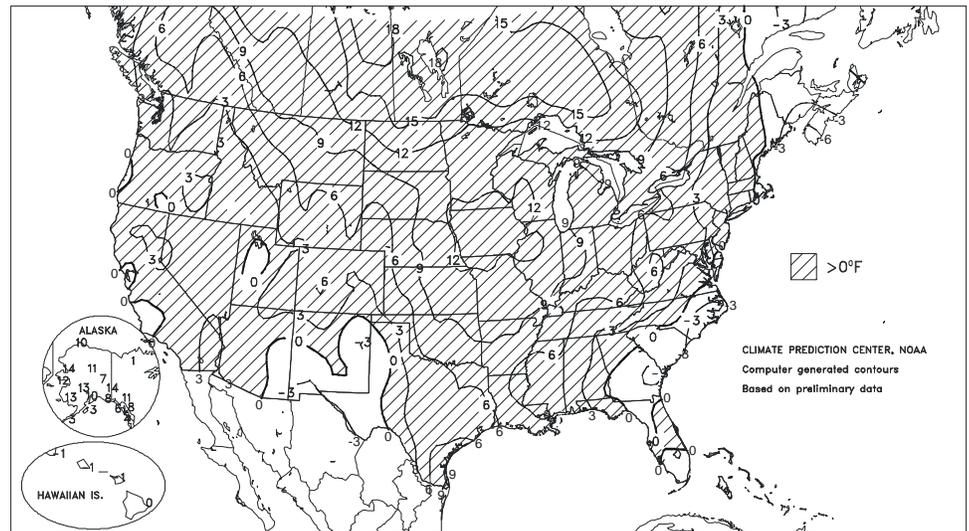
Elsewhere, **California** and the **Southwest** had a brief reprieve from the stormy weather pattern that developed in mid-October. However, rain, snow and high winds returned to those areas at week's end, impeding fieldwork and causing local flash flooding, but boosting high-elevation snow packs and aiding pastures, rangelands, and winter grains. Farther north, significant precipitation was confined to the **Pacific Northwest**, increasing concerns about a drying trend in winter wheat areas across the **interior Northwest** and a lack of snowfall in the **northern Rockies**.

Early in the week, mixed rain and snow changed to all rain on the **southern Plains**. **Amarillo, TX**, received precipitation totaling 1.85 inches from November 13-17, including 4.4 inches of snow on the first day of the 5-day event. Even heavier rain fell farther south on the **Texas plains**, where November 13-17 totals reached 3.93 inches in **Midland** and 4.35 inches in **Lubbock**. November precipitation records were shattered by a large margin in **Midland** (5.17 inches through November 22; previously 2.32 inches in 1968) and **Lubbock** (6.11 inches; previously 3.45 inches in 2001). Toward week's end, torrential rain developed in **eastern Texas**, totaling 10 inches or more in a few locations. **Victoria, TX**, reported daily-record totals on 3 consecutive days (6.94, 2.38, and 1.56 inches from November 20-22), boosting its monthly (15.16 inches through November 22) and annual amounts (70.81 inches) to record levels. Former November and annual records in **Victoria** were established in 1998 (10.11 inches) and 1997 (67.18 inches), respectively.

Farther north, widespread rain fell after midweek. Daily-record totals for November 18 included 0.75 inch in **Waterloo, IA**, and 0.72 inch in **Hastings, NE**. Two days later, the 0.86-inch sum in **Dodge City, KS**, was a record for November 20. Meanwhile, late-week snowfall blanketed the **Southwestern mountains**. From November 20-22, **Mount Baldy** in **southern California's San Gabriel Mountains** received 3 to 4 feet of snow at the 7,800-foot level. Similarly, November 20-22 snowfall totaled 3 feet at **Lee Canyon, NV**, at an elevation of 8,510 feet near **Las Vegas**. In contrast, no measurable snow fell in **Rapid City, SD**, through November 22, approaching its

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

NOV 14 - 20, 2004



record-late date (November 24, 1952) of the season's first accumulation.

Chilly weather trailed the late-week storminess in the **West**, where **Eureka, CA** (33°F on November 20), posted a daily-record low. Farther east, November 15 and 16 were among the coldest of several chilly mornings in the **Atlantic Coast States**. **North Myrtle Beach, SC** (31°F), tallied a daily-record low on November 15. Much of the **interior South**, however, continued to await its first autumn freeze. In **Tennessee**, **Jackson's** lowest temperature of the season to date was 36°F on November 9. As a result, **Jackson** set a record for its latest first freeze, previously established on November 17, 1988. Similarly, the lowest autumn temperature in **Huntsville, AL**, was 36°F on November 6. **Huntsville's** latest first freezes on record were December 5, 1978, and November 23, 1994.

Early-week downpours subsided in **Hawaii**, followed by a spell of dry, unusually cool weather. On the windward side of the **Big Island**, 48-hour totals from November 14-16 included 9.97 inches in **Honokaa** and 7.13 inches in **Mountain View**. During the same period, **West Wailuaiki, Maui**, netted 15.29 inches, most (13.23 inches) of which fell in a 24-hour period on November 14-15. However, showers continued to bypass many leeward locations, including **Kahului, Maui**, where rainfall totaled 0.02 inch (2.85 inches below normal) from September 1 - November 21. **Hawaiian** daily-record lows on November 19 included 65°F in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 58°F in **Kahului**. Farther north, **Alaska** experienced a mild week, with temperatures at least 10°F above normal across much of the mainland. Precipitation was widespread and occasionally heavy, especially across **southern Alaska**. From November 13-21, a 9-day period, **Pelican, AK**, received precipitation totaling 10.45 inches, boosting its month-to-date total to 18.70 inches. Other November 1-21 totals across **southern Alaska** included 9.67 inches (208 percent of normal) in **Kodiak** and 6.57 inches (167 percent) in **Juneau**. **Southern Alaska's** wet weather pattern translated into heavy snow in some locations, including **Valdez**, where the season-to-date total of 61.5 inches was markedly higher than the 13.2-inch sum observed through November 21, 2003.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 2004

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE		50 INCH OR MORE	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL	BIRMINGHAM	66	48	73	41	57	5	0.27	-0.86	0.26	17.25	167	50.23	105	90	44	0	0	2	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	64	45	70	39	55	5	0.15	-1.13	0.14	11.43	102	47.34	95	87	55	0	0	2	0	
	MOBILE	72	55	77	49	63	5	0.52	-0.85	0.36	17.47	136	71.22	119	85	62	0	0	3	0	
	MONTGOMERY	69	49	74	40	59	4	0.31	-0.83	0.17	13.70	143	47.12	98	81	45	0	0	2	0	
AK	ANCHORAGE	35	27	43	23	31	10	0.21	-0.01	0.08	10.54	187	17.35	119	89	78	0	6	4	0	
	BARROW	13	3	16	-6	8	10	0.10	0.07	0.06	1.97	170	5.83	148	91	88	0	7	3	0	
	FAIRBANKS	17	-2	31	-8	8	7	0.08	-0.06	0.04	2.92	119	7.73	83	89	85	0	7	4	0	
	JUNEAU	42	37	46	34	40	8	3.29	2.11	1.52	22.87	117	52.62	103	96	91	0	0	7	2	
	KODIAK	42	31	46	18	37	4	2.26	0.77	0.95	18.56	90	72.74	111	85	66	0	3	7	2	
	NOME	31	24	34	20	28	12	0.85	0.57	0.55	4.35	88	15.86	105	94	77	0	7	7	1	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	48	27	54	23	38	2	0.18	-0.23	0.11	6.36	122	16.94	83	96	52	0	7	2	0	
	PHOENIX	73	53	74	52	63	3	0.04	-0.13	0.04	1.18	60	6.15	87	72	44	0	0	1	0	
	TUCSON	69	47	72	44	58	0	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.31	43	6.72	62	72	50	0	0	1	0	
	YUMA	77	55	80	53	66	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	179	2.60	104	67	43	0	0	0	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	65	51	73	47	58	9	1.76	0.61	1.46	10.59	99	44.97	116	91	65	0	0	3	1	
	LITTLE ROCK	65	50	72	47	57	6	0.60	-0.78	0.58	17.03	145	49.91	113	94	63	0	0	2	1	
CA	BAKERSFIELD	59	46	70	43	52	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.63	201	4.40	80	91	78	0	0	0	0	
	FRESNO	59	47	66	44	53	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.24	203	7.44	78	92	81	0	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	71	53	76	50	62	1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.81	298	9.78	90	92	54	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	64	44	71	38	54	4	0.01	-0.95	0.01	7.34	138	24.55	89	76	63	0	0	1	0	
	SACRAMENTO	61	45	66	36	53	1	0.03	-0.49	0.01	5.18	196	13.08	89	99	61	0	0	3	0	
	SAN DIEGO	71	55	79	53	63	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	5.15	390	9.11	101	79	52	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	50	67	47	56	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	4.21	148	12.88	79	89	77	0	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	59	46	65	43	52	0	0.06	-0.35	0.01	4.43	194	10.96	96	95	91	0	0	6	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	49	15	57	11	32	5	0.07	-0.02	0.05	1.53	82	5.70	85	88	60	0	7	2	0	
	CO SPRINGS	49	30	61	22	39	4	0.21	0.12	0.19	1.19	49	20.83	124	95	52	0	5	3	0	
	DENVER INTL	50	29	62	26	40	4	0.10	-0.02	0.06	3.10	134	14.44	110	88	47	0	6	2	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	51	32	56	28	41	4	0.47	0.33	0.27	4.25	179	8.60	104	92	71	0	5	2	0	
	PUEBLO	53	28	61	26	41	4	0.32	0.21	0.31	0.95	51	13.17	112	92	64	0	7	2	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	56	39	64	29	48	4	0.30	-0.55	0.30	10.71	112	39.95	101	72	47	0	1	1	0	
	HARTFORD	55	31	62	19	43	2	0.11	-0.83	0.11	10.86	101	36.36	88	91	48	0	4	1	0	
DC	WASHINGTON	60	42	63	33	51	3	0.20	-0.51	0.17	9.75	108	38.98	111	84	50	0	0	2	0	
DE	WILMINGTON	58	37	62	26	47	2	0.23	-0.53	0.15	15.01	164	52.28	137	86	46	0	2	4	0	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	60	81	53	69	3	0.01	-0.67	0.01	18.31	139	60.35	132	90	45	0	0	1	0	
	JACKSONVILLE	72	49	78	42	61	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	17.93	135	64.00	131	94	59	0	0	0	0	
	KEY WEST	80	72	82	71	76	0	0.28	-0.28	0.26	8.12	70	27.44	76	76	56	0	0	2	0	
	MIAMI	80	67	83	63	74	0	0.12	-0.60	0.12	16.70	98	53.93	97	83	54	0	0	1	0	
	ORLANDO	79	60	81	56	69	1	0.06	-0.49	0.03	15.56	156	56.60	125	92	50	0	0	3	0	
	PENSACOLA	71	56	78	50	63	3	0.38	-0.68	0.22	17.31	134	58.61	100	81	64	0	0	2	0	
	TALLAHASSEE	71	49	76	39	60	0	0.87	-0.04	0.87	11.12	103	52.70	91	88	58	0	0	1	1	
	TAMPA	78	60	81	56	69	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	17.20	176	62.85	150	91	49	0	0	0	0	
	WEST PALM	78	64	80	59	71	-2	0.77	-0.56	0.63	30.63	176	62.95	111	79	56	0	0	5	1	
GA	ATHENS	65	41	70	31	53	1	0.04	-0.83	0.04	16.15	171	35.70	83	89	44	0	2	1	0	
	ATLANTA	65	44	70	34	54	1	0.09	-0.91	0.08	19.91	202	45.60	101	76	43	0	0	2	0	
	AUGUSTA	68	37	75	28	52	-2	0.01	-0.58	0.01	7.85	91	36.98	91	98	57	0	3	1	0	
	COLUMBUS	67	45	72	34	56	0	0.22	-0.76	0.20	11.97	152	42.03	98	88	40	0	0	2	0	
	MACON	69	42	77	32	56	2	0.15	-0.63	0.13	15.95	208	44.47	112	88	37	0	1	2	0	
	SAVANNAH	68	43	77	36	56	-2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	7.87	80	34.60	75	92	41	0	0	0	0	
HI	HILO	81	67	85	63	74	0	5.61	1.78	3.57	26.47	90	119.4	108	86	73	0	0	4	3	
	HONOLULU	83	71	84	65	77	0	0.44	-0.06	0.26	9.15	210	32.09	220	82	66	0	0	3	0	
	KAHULUI	83	67	84	58	75	-1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.02	1	24.71	166	90	77	0	0	0	0	
	LIHUE	79	70	80	65	75	-1	1.02	-0.07	0.56	12.88	128	37.96	114	83	68	0	0	3	1	
ID	BOISE	47	32	55	24	39	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.16	91	9.98	97	90	73	0	4	0	0	
	LEWISTON	50	38	59	32	44	5	0.13	-0.15	0.07	2.20	87	13.41	119	82	68	0	1	3	0	
	POCATELLO	45	24	49	21	35	2	0.01	-0.24	0.01	2.77	108	10.91	99	89	76	0	7	1	0	
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	56	42	63	26	49	11	0.49	-0.20	0.26	5.27	66	28.81	88	88	74	0	2	3	0	
	MOLINE	57	44	68	27	51	13	0.53	-0.09	0.36	7.68	99	34.65	99	92	78	0	1	4	0	
	PEORIA	57	45	68	30	51	12	0.70	-0.01	0.56	7.68	98	31.63	97	94	75	0	1	3	1	
	ROCKFORD	54	41	63	24	48	12	0.80	0.19	0.38	4.72	61	35.04	104	97	83	0	2	6	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	59	45	72	28	52	11	0.38	-0.28	0.19	7.86	108	31.28	98	89	72	0	1	4	0	
IN	EVANSVILLE	59	45	66	30	52	7	0.72	-0.30	0.61	10.45	123	39.77	101	94	72	0	2	5	1	
	FORT WAYNE	55	41	64	22	48	8	1.10	0.41	0.42	5.32	72	34.93	107	95	79	0	2	5	0	
	INDIANAPOLIS	58	45	65	32	52	10	0.49	-0.36	0.31	7.89	99	44.64	122	91	69	0	1	4	0	
	SOUTH BEND	55	41	61	24	48	9	1.04	0.24	0.60	5.78	62	32.79	93	91	75	0	2	6	1	
IA	BURLINGTON	59	48	72	33	54	15	0.70	0.07	0.68	10.11	122	32.48	93	92	70	0	0	3	1	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	54	42	66	26	48	13	1.00	0.48	0.59	5.76	83	32.63	105	97	77	0	2	5	1	
	DES MOINES	55	43	65	31	49	12	0.66	0.20	0.50	5.64	78	36.82	112	98	92	0	1	5	1	
	DUBUQUE	53	42	64	29	48	14	0.73	0.16	0.29	6.68	87	29.71	90	93	81	0	2	5	0	
	SIOUX CITY	54	36	66	24	45	12	1.01	0.71	0.44	5.26	98	25.29	102	93	73	0	3	3	0	
	WATERLOO	56	41	70	21	48	14	1.09	0.62	0.69	3.78	55	33.11	105	86	72	0	2	3	1	
KS	CONCORDIA	56	44	67	35	50	11	0.27	-0.05	0.25	3.35	63	24.07	89	89	71	0	0	2	0	
	DODGE CITY	52	42	62	33	47	6	1.57	1.36	0.86	6.67	174	24.21	114	95	80	0	0	6	1	
	GOODLAND	49	34	58	27	41	5	0.66	0.49	0.50	7.24	264	20.41	107	96	79	0	4	3	1	
	TOPEKA	58	47	70	35	52	11	0.42	-0.10	0.26	7.29	88	38.67	115	89	73					

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	56	48	64	41	52	9	0.82	0.42	0.29	5.85	88	36.35	128	93	87	0	0	6	0
	JACKSON	61	46	68	33	54	7	0.45	-0.57	0.24	14.83	154	57.12	131	82	51	0	0	4	0
	LEXINGTON	58	44	64	29	51	6	0.65	-0.18	0.47	14.96	188	56.53	139	92	74	0	2	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	60	47	65	33	53	6	1.03	0.11	0.64	12.57	152	49.09	124	92	63	0	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	62	46	71	37	54	8	0.48	-0.62	0.47	9.65	98	35.10	81	96	63	0	0	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	71	58	76	53	65	7	1.51	0.37	1.21	14.45	123	64.98	116	94	70	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	73	59	78	53	66	7	1.43	0.31	0.61	11.26	87	64.80	127	90	70	0	0	6	2
	NEW ORLEANS	72	62	77	57	67	6	0.76	-0.50	0.66	13.34	113	71.94	126	91	77	0	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	69	54	75	49	61	6	1.76	0.69	0.71	14.33	134	57.75	128	90	71	0	0	3	2
ME	CARIBOU	34	22	42	10	28	-2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.28	64	27.88	84	90	63	0	6	0	0
	PORTLAND	50	26	60	23	38	0	0.00	-1.09	0.00	6.80	62	34.09	85	83	44	0	6	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	60	39	65	31	50	5	0.28	-0.45	0.28	9.26	101	41.75	111	81	45	0	3	1	0
MA	BOSTON	52	37	61	24	45	1	0.11	-0.81	0.09	10.82	109	39.52	105	75	48	0	1	2	0
	WORCESTER	51	33	58	21	42	3	0.28	-0.71	0.28	11.12	94	38.67	88	78	42	0	4	1	0
MI	ALPENA	52	35	55	23	44	10	0.37	-0.10	0.25	4.30	66	21.68	84	95	68	0	3	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	52	39	60	22	46	8	0.76	-0.05	0.51	6.73	73	35.15	106	95	72	0	2	6	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	34	54	21	42	8	0.23	-0.26	0.07	6.13	90	25.86	100	96	75	0	2	5	0
	LANSING	53	39	61	21	46	9	0.81	0.18	0.44	6.81	91	32.80	115	92	72	0	2	6	0
	MUSKEGON	52	40	58	21	46	8	0.85	0.09	0.46	5.81	69	32.97	113	94	83	0	2	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	52	37	54	25	45	9	0.27	-0.34	0.08	6.42	78	27.04	90	96	69	0	2	5	0
MN	DULUTH	45	31	49	27	38	11	0.27	-0.22	0.22	7.84	97	27.62	94	94	73	0	5	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	43	27	50	18	35	12	0.15	-0.15	0.13	10.24	172	25.16	110	94	63	0	5	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	49	35	53	26	42	11	0.63	0.20	0.62	7.25	118	26.73	96	92	73	0	3	2	1
	ROCHESTER	51	38	60	25	45	15	0.77	0.31	0.70	9.07	135	38.78	130	91	65	0	2	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	45	30	52	23	38	11	0.37	0.05	0.36	9.17	146	28.57	110	97	69	0	5	2	0
MS	JACKSON	68	51	73	48	60	6	0.34	-0.88	0.32	8.78	89	52.06	107	92	59	0	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	68	49	74	43	58	3	0.42	-0.80	0.35	16.74	166	56.81	110	92	60	0	0	3	0
	TUPELO	66	50	72	47	58	7	0.19	-1.03	0.10	10.19	103	50.92	106	85	56	0	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	58	46	72	34	52	10	0.86	0.04	0.73	8.95	100	42.68	116	95	75	0	0	6	1
	KANSAS CITY	59	48	73	38	53	12	0.23	-0.29	0.17	8.28	87	35.94	101	95	76	0	0	4	0
	SAINT LOUIS	61	48	72	33	54	10	0.54	-0.36	0.38	6.97	86	38.30	111	88	67	0	0	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	62	47	71	39	54	9	0.30	-0.79	0.17	10.97	98	39.37	98	87	72	0	0	6	0
MT	BILLINGS	52	32	62	22	42	9	0.13	-0.02	0.08	2.99	97	10.70	77	68	34	0	4	2	0
	BUTTE	43	15	50	4	29	3	0.01	-0.11	0.01	1.74	77	10.56	88	95	43	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	51	22	60	12	37	11	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.76	39	11.42	107	83	56	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	50	29	60	18	39	8	0.02	-0.09	0.02	3.19	126	13.54	97	73	35	0	5	1	0
	HAVRE	51	23	62	13	37	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.08	110	11.33	105	82	49	0	6	0	0
	KALISPELL	41	28	49	23	35	5	0.01	-0.33	0.01	3.48	114	14.82	99	89	73	0	6	1	0
	MISSOULA	40	28	50	20	34	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.55	102	14.48	118	90	76	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	52	38	63	29	45	10	0.59	0.27	0.51	5.41	110	19.46	79	92	78	0	3	2	1
	LINCOLN	56	42	66	28	49	12	0.71	0.35	0.61	6.03	102	22.80	84	90	70	0	1	4	1
	NORFOLK	52	38	63	25	45	12	1.13	0.81	0.54	5.39	109	26.83	105	87	72	0	2	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	50	32	64	24	41	8	0.83	0.68	0.60	3.80	123	18.92	99	95	65	0	4	3	0
	OMAHA	56	42	64	31	49	13	0.75	0.33	0.48	3.71	56	33.23	116	90	73	0	1	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	24	65	19	38	5	0.03	-0.14	0.01	4.34	158	10.86	70	91	55	0	7	3	0
	VALENTINE	52	27	65	19	40	8	0.05	-0.10	0.04	4.22	127	17.07	90	88	59	0	6	2	0
NV	ELY	44	23	54	12	34	2	0.01	-0.11	0.01	3.39	144	8.23	89	91	76	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	66	48	69	47	57	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.44	203	4.61	117	61	42	0	0	0	0
	RENO	55	33	63	25	44	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.45	181	7.03	112	85	62	0	2	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	50	26	58	15	38	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.48	149	5.63	78	90	68	0	7	0	0
NH	CONCORD	52	28	58	20	40	3	0.08	-0.75	0.08	8.85	98	34.33	103	80	41	0	6	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	58	39	64	27	48	2	0.27	-0.67	0.27	11.30	116	42.91	104	72	45	0	1	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	54	38	61	32	46	3	0.40	0.29	0.35	2.50	101	10.53	120	87	53	0	1	2	0
NY	ALBANY	50	30	57	17	40	2	0.18	-0.58	0.18	7.00	80	35.16	102	95	58	0	4	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	48	34	52	21	41	4	0.12	-0.67	0.11	10.53	120	37.52	109	84	64	0	4	2	0
	BUFFALO	51	39	54	22	45	6	0.33	-0.60	0.19	8.52	89	35.32	100	97	70	0	2	4	0
	ROCHESTER	53	36	55	21	45	6	0.18	-0.48	0.17	6.80	86	33.51	111	98	68	0	3	2	0
	SYRACUSE	52	34	54	21	43	4	0.18	-0.73	0.11	6.95	71	38.13	107	91	58	0	4	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	61	37	66	25	49	3	0.01	-0.89	0.01	18.06	191	47.27	112	94	48	0	3	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	63	39	72	25	51	-1	0.03	-0.74	0.03	9.15	94	39.82	102	88	42	0	3	1	0
	GREENSBORO	62	42	72	29	52	3	0.05	-0.64	0.04	12.29	130	33.37	85	83	46	0	2	2	0
	HATTERAS	60	48	65	44	54	-3	0.00	-1.12	0.00	7.57	53	30.48	59	82	59	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	65	39	75	27	52	2	0.03	-0.66	0.03	9.10	97	43.87	113	90	44	0	3	1	0
	WILMINGTON	65	38	75	31	52	-4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	13.53	112	47.89	92	92	39	0	2	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	53	22	61	16	38	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.18	95	15.84	98	80	54	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	51	23	59	16	37	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.93	117	12.58	80	90	36	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	46	27	55	22	36	11	0.00	-0.21	0.00	8.25	168	24.94	123	92	63	0	6	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	47	24	53	19	35	11	0.01	-0.19	0.01	6.45	148	20.30	108	92	52	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	49	23	59	17	36	11	0.00	-0.13	0.00	5.54	153	21.67	122	90	45	0	7	0	0
	WILLISTON	52	20	58	14	36	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.01	77	12.52	94	90	53	0	7	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	52	40	57	23	46	6	1.12	0.39	0.43	9.42	119	43.17	126	92	77	0	2	5	0
	CINCINNATI	57	45	62	31	51	7	1.24	0.44	1.04	11.91	148	44.62	117	87	66	0	2	4	1
	CLEVELAND	55	41	62	25	48	7	0.56	-0.25	0.24	7.22	83	33.11	96	91	64	0	2	4	0
	COLUMBUS	56	43	62	26	50	7	1.13	0.36	0.58	9.15	126	44.69	130	90	67	0	2	5	1
	DAYTON	56	42	65	24	49	8	0.67	-											

Weather Data for the Week Ending November 20, 2004

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE Sep 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Sep 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK	54	41	64	21	47	7	0.83	0.18	0.53	5.44	78	25.89	88	86	65	0	2	4	1
OK	53	38	58	18	45	5	0.48	-0.27	0.17	10.03	121	40.35	119	90	74	0	3	4	0
OK	59	50	63	40	54	6	2.38	1.93	1.15	9.57	106	34.70	104	98	83	0	0	6	2
OR	63	52	72	45	57	9	0.26	-0.55	0.20	11.89	107	47.34	122	88	72	0	0	4	0
OR	56	39	66	33	48	2	2.01	-0.56	0.89	16.51	110	53.87	102	93	77	0	0	6	2
OR	46	25	52	19	35	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.19	116	8.56	97	89	76	0	7	0	0
OR	52	37	57	28	44	0	0.69	-1.41	0.35	7.32	71	26.98	68	99	92	0	1	3	0
OR	51	35	58	27	43	0	0.05	-0.67	0.03	4.04	103	14.37	100	98	74	0	3	2	0
OR	52	33	57	27	43	3	0.10	-0.29	0.07	1.56	58	12.30	115	86	76	0	2	3	0
OR	53	43	55	35	48	3	1.07	-0.31	0.37	6.48	80	23.58	80	96	82	0	0	4	0
OR	52	38	56	28	45	0	0.81	-0.76	0.29	7.46	87	27.80	89	97	90	0	1	4	0
PA	56	36	61	26	46	5	0.26	-0.62	0.26	14.45	143	44.60	110	77	49	0	4	1	0
PA	52	42	57	26	47	5	0.40	-0.53	0.30	10.80	96	39.34	104	88	71	0	2	4	0
PA	58	38	63	30	48	4	0.40	-0.44	0.40	14.28	164	48.22	134	91	53	0	1	1	0
PA	58	38	62	28	48	2	0.17	-0.59	0.17	10.43	120	44.47	118	79	49	0	2	1	0
PA	54	41	59	26	47	6	0.26	-0.47	0.13	14.88	201	53.09	157	92	64	0	2	4	0
PA	48	33	55	20	41	0	0.13	-0.61	0.12	12.40	139	39.13	115	88	59	0	4	2	0
PA	54	35	58	24	45	5	0.20	-0.65	0.10	13.98	147	44.62	119	89	61	0	3	6	0
RI	54	33	64	24	44	1	0.20	-0.84	0.20	11.51	112	38.71	95	81	47	0	3	1	0
SC	69	43	78	35	56	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	8.12	81	35.33	77	93	36	0	0	0	0
SC	69	42	78	32	56	-1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	5.25	49	36.98	78	90	38	0	1	0	0
SC	67	39	75	28	53	-1	0.03	-0.63	0.02	8.61	99	36.65	83	91	39	0	2	2	0
SC	65	41	72	30	53	3	0.06	-0.82	0.04	14.60	141	38.57	86	94	46	0	2	2	0
SD	48	24	56	16	36	8	0.02	-0.11	0.02	5.55	139	21.95	112	90	64	0	7	1	0
SD	50	28	61	20	39	9	0.26	0.08	0.21	9.65	240	29.63	146	93	56	0	6	2	0
SD	50	26	67	17	38	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	3.37	116	13.37	83	79	37	0	6	0	0
SD	50	33	60	24	42	12	0.51	0.21	0.49	6.73	123	30.78	129	88	65	0	3	2	0
TN	61	41	69	26	51	6	0.01	-0.74	0.01	10.99	150	43.10	117	92	52	0	2	1	0
TN	63	41	66	31	52	2	0.19	-1.01	0.18	15.70	146	48.76	102	95	56	0	1	2	0
TN	64	43	68	32	53	5	0.03	-0.94	0.02	10.05	123	46.85	111	95	50	0	1	2	0
TN	66	52	73	50	59	8	0.85	-0.57	0.84	11.56	113	45.20	97	83	58	0	0	2	1
TX	62	44	64	30	53	5	0.13	-0.96	0.05	10.48	113	49.14	117	90	56	0	1	3	0
TX	62	50	66	45	56	3	3.81	3.57	1.43	12.82	191	36.08	163	99	91	0	0	5	3
TX	49	40	58	32	44	0	1.25	1.13	0.53	9.53	247	25.00	132	98	85	0	1	5	1
TX	68	56	75	52	62	3	3.48	2.91	1.60	13.24	152	47.56	157	87	68	0	0	7	2
TX	72	59	77	51	65	5	1.88	0.75	1.11	14.51	105	57.07	108	91	70	0	0	4	2
TX	85	68	88	57	76	9	1.44	1.07	0.91	7.82	76	28.28	109	89	64	0	0	4	1
TX	79	64	83	58	72	8	0.09	0.56	0.48	10.64	105	34.32	115	97	79	0	0	4	0
TX	66	53	75	47	59	0	4.59	4.40	2.02	13.21	282	30.55	178	98	80	0	0	4	3
TX	57	41	65	35	49	-3	1.41	1.33	0.94	3.00	115	11.47	136	97	66	0	0	3	1
TX	65	54	71	48	60	6	2.09	1.56	1.71	10.03	121	45.21	144	94	78	0	0	4	1
TX	73	66	76	56	69	4	3.76	2.88	1.79	14.16	122	44.33	114	92	79	0	0	5	3
TX	71	59	75	53	65	5	4.54	3.59	3.37	10.47	90	58.73	137	93	81	0	0	3	2
TX	53	44	62	38	48	1	3.23	3.09	1.27	12.13	257	30.37	171	98	92	0	0	6	3
TX	57	45	66	41	51	0	3.71	3.60	1.55	12.86	286	21.65	156	96	83	0	0	3	3
TX	62	48	69	44	55	2	4.18	3.98	1.96	11.76	188	29.45	150	96	83	0	0	4	3
TX	71	57	82	52	64	5	3.91	3.37	1.50	16.74	193	41.12	136	95	74	0	0	7	3
TX	74	60	80	54	67	5	9.74	9.17	6.87	19.59	178	66.88	182	96	83	0	0	7	3
TX	67	55	73	49	61	5	4.27	3.69	2.75	17.15	208	54.45	184	96	84	0	0	5	2
UT	61	52	65	47	56	5	3.39	3.05	1.46	9.74	131	35.15	132	99	93	0	0	6	3
UT	46	30	51	26	38	0	0.01	-0.30	0.01	4.48	117	13.57	92	94	63	0	5	1	0
VT	47	26	51	13	37	1	0.37	-0.34	0.36	4.38	49	33.52	102	92	57	0	5	2	0
VA	61	38	68	25	49	3	0.06	-0.68	0.05	11.42	122	32.58	84	85	51	0	2	2	0
VA	59	41	67	36	50	-2	0.05	-0.63	0.05	7.06	74	46.92	112	95	59	0	0	1	0
VA	63	41	68	33	52	4	0.01	-0.68	0.01	10.56	110	55.25	139	84	45	0	0	1	0
VA	62	43	66	29	52	5	0.05	-0.69	0.03	16.05	176	43.95	114	79	53	0	2	2	0
WA	60	36	67	23	48	4	0.21	-0.56	0.10	10.20	109	34.97	93	92	51	0	4	4	0
WA	51	37	57	28	44	2	3.80	-1.19	0.41	10.92	95	34.16	85	95	83	0	2	6	0
WA	52	38	59	28	45	1	3.08	-0.48	1.70	25.95	109	68.82	84	93	82	0	2	6	2
WA	51	41	55	32	46	2	1.03	-0.41	0.40	7.84	91	25.95	88	92	78	0	1	5	0
WA	42	31	49	24	37	3	0.44	-0.10	0.20	2.54	79	13.28	98	95	76	0	4	3	0
WA	50	27	54	19	38	2	0.05	-0.19	0.03	1.21	79	7.56	117	93	72	0	6	3	0
WV	55	40	61	27	47	4	0.68	-0.01	0.27	10.93	142	45.70	122	83	64	0	2	4	0
WV	58	42	61	26	50	5	1.57	0.68	1.00	14.48	171	51.50	131	94	59	0	2	4	1
WV	57	37	59	20	47	7	0.78	-0.04	0.28	10.30	116	49.29	119	93	56	0	3	4	0
WV	59	44	63	29	52	7	1.07	0.29	0.57	16.84	219	49.95	132	91	61	0	2	5	1
WI	50	35	55	19	43	12	0.83	0.39	0.73	8.43	116	30.12	99	93	60	0	3	2	1
WI	51	39	61	29	45	12	0.74	0.21	0.39	5.92	87	30.97	114	96	71	0	2	5	0
WI	52	40	65	22	46	12	0.80	0.31	0.75	6.68	96	39.76	131	98	65	0	1	4	1
WI	54	39	63	21	46	12	0.44	-0.10	0.19	5.36	79	37.59	123	93	77	0	2	6	0
WI	54	41	61	24	47	10	0.58	-0.05	0.50	3.44	45	30.82	97	91	78	0	2	5	1
WY	48	23	55	14	35	4	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.72	103	9.34	77	81	58	0	6	1	0
WY	47	29	60	23	38	6	0.01	-0.13	0.01	3.71	144	12.73	86	79	51	0	5	1	0
WY	44	25	54	23	35	6	0.07	-0.14	0.07	2.43	77	13.41	107	81	54	0	7	1	0
WY	52	21	61	15	36	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	3.30	99	9.61	70	79	45	0	7	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

November 15 - 21, 2004

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal across most of the Nation, with notable exceptions across much of the southern Atlantic Coast and parts of the Southwest. A slow-moving low pressure system brought heavy precipitation to the southern Great Plains, drenching fields and feedlots, severely limiting harvest and planting progress, and raising concerns over crop quality. This same system later spread northward causing fieldwork delays in the central Great Plains. The system then moved eastward into the Delta, Corn Belt, and Southeast toward week's end, but precipitation

totals there were light to moderate due to faster movement of the system. Conditions were dry along the southern Atlantic Coast, favoring cotton and peanut harvest. Warm, dry weather in the northern Great Plains was beneficial for late harvest of summer crops. In the Rocky Mountains, snow cover accumulated in some areas with light, scattered precipitation, providing protection for winter wheat against cold weather. Conditions were mostly dry in the Southwest and interior areas of the Pacific Northwest, while moderate precipitation fell in coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest.

Corn: Ninety-two percent of the acreage had been harvested, 5 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. In the northern Great Plains and northern Corn Belt, progress continued to trail well behind normal, despite progressing well during the week. North Dakota growers harvested 19 percent of their acreage during the week but remained 30 points behind their normal pace. Meanwhile, harvest was complete in the Southeast and nearing completion in the central Corn Belt

Winter Wheat: Growers had planted 95 percent of their acreage, compared with 98 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. Emergence advanced to 90 percent complete, 1 point behind last year but 1 point ahead of normal. Planting came to a near halt in the southern Great Plains as heavy rainfall severely limited fieldwork. Even after the rains left, fields were too soggy for planting. Emergence progressed slowly nationwide, advancing just 3 points, as it neared completion in most States. Fifteen percent of Arkansas's crop emerged during the week, but progress remained 23 points behind normal.

Soybeans: Harvest, at 95 percent complete, was 3 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progressed steadily in the Southeast, advancing 12 points in Kentucky, 16 points in North Carolina, and 14 points in Tennessee. Elsewhere, progress was limited to less than 10 points and averaged just 2 points nationwide. Louisiana and Nebraska joined Iowa, Mississippi, and South Dakota as the only States in which harvest was complete.

Cotton: Seventy-two percent of the acreage had been harvested, compared with 76 percent last year and

80 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Louisiana and nearly complete in Mississippi, while in Arkansas, California, Missouri, and North Carolina, growers had harvested at least 90 percent of their acreage. Progress advanced 15 points in Tennessee, but was 9 points behind the normal pace. In Texas, harvest continued to be hampered by heavy rainfall and advanced just 4 points, remaining 3 weeks behind normal.

Sorghum: Harvest advanced to 82 percent complete, 5 points behind last year and 12 points behind normal. Progress continued to trail behind normal in all States, except in the Delta, where harvest was complete. Harvest advanced 18 points in New Mexico, but progress was limited to 8 points or less elsewhere, averaging just 2 points nationwide. Progress advanced only 1 point in Oklahoma and Texas, falling to 3 weeks and 5 weeks behind normal, respectively.

Other Crops: Ninety-four percent of the peanut crop had been harvested, compared with 97 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Progress edged closer to completion across the lower Southeast, reaching 98 percent in Alabama and 99 percent in Florida and Georgia. Despite wet conditions, Texas growers harvested 14 percent of their acreage, advancing to 74 percent complete.

Sunflower growers had harvested 86 percent of their acreage, 14 points behind last year and 9 points behind normal. Harvest progressed steadily in Colorado and the Dakotas under mostly warm, dry conditions. However, Kansas producers, hampered by rainfall and soggy conditions, harvested only 2 percent of their acreage. Progress was 10 points ahead of normal in Colorado but trailed behind the 5-year average elsewhere.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 21, 2004

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	73	54	96	90
CA	45	35	44	51
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	100	100	100	100
IL	98	94	100	100
IN	95	94	100	100
KS	100	97	100	99
MI	100	99	100	100
MO	73	67	94	95
MT	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	82	72	76	65
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	95	94	100	95
OR	100	100	100	98
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	91	90	94	91
WA	100	100	100	100
18 Sts	95	93	98	96
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	80	70	100	96
IL	99	95	99	99
IN	96	93	94	97
IA	94	87	99	99
KS	97	95	100	100
KY	100	99	99	100
MI	83	75	80	89
MN	89	83	99	98
MO	94	91	99	100
NE	90	82	97	97
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	66	47	100	96
OH	90	88	91	94
PA	88	87	77	85
SD	87	70	99	97
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	98	100	100
WI	75	64	92	92
18 Sts	92	86	97	97
These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	83	75	92	86
AZ	70	65	64	76
AR	90	81	96	97
CA	90	85	94	94
GA	85	78	73	78
LA	100	98	100	97
MS	97	94	100	97
MO	90	78	89	95
NC	91	88	72	74
OK	55	54	67	73
SC	79	68	68	77
TN	85	70	90	94
TX	45	41	59	66
VA	80	72	68	78
14 Sts	72	67	76	80
These 14 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	54	39	88	77
CA	30	20	28	31
CO	100	100	98	100
ID	98	95	89	91
IL	95	86	99	97
IN	89	84	98	97
KS	94	88	93	94
MI	99	98	98	98
MO	66	57	85	86
MT	98	97	89	90
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	48	33	53	44
OH	100	95	100	98
OK	93	92	95	87
OR	99	94	77	83
SD	100	98	97	93
TX	81	80	83	78
WA	97	95	98	98
18 Sts	90	87	91	89
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	82	95	94
IL	98	95	100	99
IN	98	97	100	100
IA	100	100	100	100
KS	88	87	96	98
KY	90	78	96	96
LA	100	99	100	96
MI	97	88	100	99
MN	99	99	99	99
MS	100	100	100	98
MO	86	80	94	96
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	51	35	55	54
ND	98	96	100	100
OH	95	92	100	99
SD	100	100	100	100
TN	80	66	90	90
WI	94	89	100	100
18 Sts	95	93	98	98
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	70	62	93	93
IL	95	89	97	99
KS	83	81	91	95
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	87	82	97	99
NE	93	85	98	99
NM	53	35	48	66
OK	68	67	86	89
SD	94	90	100	99
TX	79	78	79	91
11 Sts	82	80	87	94
These 11 States harvested 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending November 21, 2004

Weekly U.S. Crop Progress and Condition Tables provided by USDA/NASS

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	95	100	98
FL	99	98	100	99
GA	99	97	100	100
NC	100	100	99	97
OK	94	90	100	96
TX	74	60	84	78
VA	100	100	100	100
7 Sts	94	89	97	95
These 7 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Harvested				
	Nov 21 2004	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	80	99	89
KS	79	77	97	97
ND	85	70	100	94
SD	89	76	100	98
4 Sts	86	73	100	95
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	10	46	40	4
CA	0	0	20	40	40
CO	3	4	17	41	35
ID	0	0	16	58	26
IL	0	4	23	65	8
IN	1	4	26	55	14
KS	1	3	19	61	16
MI	1	3	22	65	9
MO	0	2	29	63	6
MT	0	2	22	52	24
NE	0	2	30	54	14
NC	0	0	6	81	13
OH	0	1	17	60	22
OK	0	2	22	53	23
OR	0	0	20	71	9
SD	0	0	24	52	24
TX	1	3	16	42	38
WA	0	1	22	73	4
18 Sts	1	2	21	54	22
Prev Wk	1	2	19	56	22
Prev Yr	5	14	31	42	8

VP - Very Poor

P - Poor

F - Fair

G - Good

EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available

* - Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2003 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 60% adequate, 35% surplus. Soybean 76% harvested, 82% 2003, 71% avg. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent. Harvest is well nigh complete.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were above normal for the third week of November. Cotton 70% acreage harvest, ahead of 2003 64% 5-yr avg 76%. Alfalfa condition remains mostly good. Precipitation was reported at 12 of the 17 reporting stations, ranging from 0.03 inches in Coolidge to 0.59 inches in Safford.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil 0% very short, 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Soybeans 100% shedding, 99% 2003, 100% 5-yr avg.; 99% matured, 98% 2003, 99% 5-yr avg.; 88% harvested, 95% 2003, 94% 5-yr avg. Cotton 90% harvested, 96% 2003, 97% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 73% planted, 96% 2003, 90% 5-yr avg.; 54% emerged, 88% 2003, 77% 5-yr avg. Pasture, Range feed 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. CROPS: Rains late in the week halted soybean, cotton harvests after a productive beginning of the week. Reports of decreased quality for both cotton, soybeans have been reported citing continued wet weather as the main factor. Winter wheat was planted on fields with sandy soils or better drainage. Pecans continue to be harvested. LIVESTOCK: Livestock were in overall good condition. Cool season forages have benefitted from the rains and mild temperatures. The wet weather has led to muddy lots and grazing fields.

CALIFORNIA: Drier weather in some parts of the State allowed ground preparation, planting of small grains, winter forage to resume. Fields were disced, leveled, pre-irrigated to prepare for planting. Newly emerged grain fields were thriving. The cotton harvest was nearing completion but in some areas was still hindered by wet field conditions. The shredding, discing of cotton stalks was slowly progressing. Some rice fields remained to be harvested. The baling of rice straw was mostly complete. Some fields of corn were harvested for silage or greenchop. Many growers were preparing fields for sugar beet planting. Wet soil conditions continued to delay harvesting in many dry bean fields. Alfalfa was cut, windrowed, baled. Other fields were harvested for greenchop. Recently planted alfalfa showed excellent growth. Vinseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes were harvested where soil conditions allowed. With the completion of the table grape harvest, growers began to add

soil amendments, prune vines in most locations. Some growers were pushing out, stacking, burning old vines. Pruning activities were also underway in many tree fruit orchards. The application of pre-emergent herbicides continued in both tree fruit orchards, grape vineyards. Pomegranates and persimmons were still being harvested in many locations. Good yields were reported for both crops. Harvesting of strawberries continued in the San Joaquin Valley. Susan, Zutano avocados were ready for picking. Citrus crops harvested included Navel oranges, Satsuma mandarins, lemons, pummelos, tangerines, clementines. Harvesting in some areas was slowed by adverse weather conditions. However, the cooler weather also caused rind color to improve significantly in Navels. Splits remained the major quality problem with harvested Navels. Many Valencia orange orchards were pulled, replaced with clementines, mandarins, tangerines. Growers began pruning activities in olive orchards. Pistachios, pecans continued to be harvested in several areas. Growers continued pruning, shredding, brushing operations in their orchards. Almond and walnut harvesting in orchards with nuts on the ground was nearly complete. Orchards were treated with micro nutrients such as zinc, boron, and also with pre-emergent herbicides. Field work and harvesting of vegetable crops resumed slowly as fields dried out from the recent rains. Transplanting of onions for seed was underway in the Sacramento Valley. Asparagus fields were topped. Fresh market tomato harvesting was nearly complete in Merced County. Planting of garlic and onions was once again underway in Fresno County. In other fields, preparations for planting resumed where conditions permitted. Eggplant, freezer lima beans, broccoli, cauliflower, green beans, head lettuce, pickling cucumbers, squash, sweet corn, carrots, napa cabbage continued to be harvested. The following vegetables were also harvested: bok choy, daikon, gai choy, gailon, jujube, kale, kohlrabi, lemon grass, romaine, leaf lettuce, moqua, opo, radicchio, snap peas, spinach, sugar cane, sugar peas, taro leaf, root, various herbs. New grass growth on winter pastures was excellent through most of the period, though colder nighttime temperatures late in the period slowed grass growth in some areas. Supplemental feeding of cattle has declined in many areas. Fall calving is winding down. Milk production was reported to be good. Sheep were grazing in tomato and alfalfa fields, including alfalfa fields where hay that had been rained on was in the windrow. Fall lambing continued. Feeder lambs were grazing on alfalfa, other pastures in the Southern State desert. In Central California, beekeepers were handling winter maintenance of beehives and completing contracts with almond growers.

COLORADO: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 5% short, 77% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 8% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Soybeans 88% harvested, 77% 2003, 72% avg. Barley condition 71% good, 29% excellent. Winter wheat condition 64% good, 36% excellent; 93% planted, 85% 2003, 85% avg. Pasture feed 2% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 4th cutting 93%, 95% 2003, 93% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 69%, 34% 2003, 62% avg. Hay supplies 10% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. State's farmers are focused on finishing their soybean harvest, preparing their fields for the winter season. Soybeans 88% harvested, well above last year, the five-year average. Other hay fourth cutting was 93 percent harvested, alfalfa hay 5th cutting 69% harvested. Small grains were in good to excellent condition. Planting of winter wheat is just about complete with 93% planted.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 18% short, 70% adequate, 12% surplus. Temperatures average: none to 3° above normal major stations, 2° below normal, West Palm Beach. Highs: 70s, 80s. Lows: 40s, 50s, 60s while one low recorded 30s, some Panhandle, northern Peninsula localities. Rainfall: none Jacksonville to over 1.00 in. Marianna. Most localities recorded less than a quarter of an inch of rain for week. Peanut 99% harvested, 100% 2003, 99% 5-yr complete. Cotton harvesting continues, Washington County expects to be complete 2 weeks. Rains needed to finish planting small grains, Washington County. Some cotton yields, Jackson County were low due to disease. Sugarcane harvesting active, Everglades. Harvesting to meet Thanksgiving demand continued at active pace. Warm days, mostly cool nights aided crop development which allowed field work to progress on schedule. Potato field preparation, planting are active, Hastings area. Strawberry harvesting increasing even though planting delayed due to hurricanes, Plant City region. Tomato picking virtually complete, Quincy area, while central, southern Peninsula areas increasing seasonally. Celery growers expect to begin harvesting by early December. Producers picking snap beans, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, peppers, pickles, squash. Light supplies of vegetables, fruit: sweet corn, okra, radishes, watermelons. Above average temperatures, citrus producing areas. No significant amounts of rainfall in citrus belt. Fruit droppage evident in hurricane effected areas. Color improving on early tangerines, early oranges, some mids, grapefruit. Packing houses taking earlies, white, colored grapefruit, early tangerines, small amounts of tangelos. More processing plants opening the past week. Pasture feed 20% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. Cattle condition 5% poor, 40% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. Panhandle, north: warm season grass production declining seasonally, planting of small grain for winter forage continues. Rain needed to finish planting of cool season forage. Armyworm damage continues. Pastures getting dry, grass growth slowing. Cows starting to calve, cow condition drawn down by calving, poor quality grass. Central, southwest: range condition poor to good, most in good condition. Some

pastures in Okeechobee County flooded. Statewide: cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Soil 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Rye 82% planted, 85% 2003, 79% avg. Sorghum 85% harvested for grain, 89% 2003, 87% avg. Other small grains 75% planted, 76% 2003, 70% avg. Onions 30% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent; 12% transplanted, 32% 2003, 23% avg. Apples 99% harvested, 94% 2003, 99% avg. Pecans 20% very poor, 35% poor, 28% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 54% harvested, 51% 2003, 54% avg. Rain showers were mostly isolated throughout the week. Most areas of the State received a light to moderate frost. In the drier areas, harvesting, other field activities resumed after delays from previous wet conditions. Producers were busy harvesting their remaining fall crops. Small grains for grain and winter grazing continued to improve with additional moisture. Activities Included: Preparing the land for planting winter crops, routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: The tail end of an old cold front continued to provide moisture, brisk trade winds to the State until midweek. Rains were limited to windward areas, with a few scattered showers in leeward districts. Crop progress varied by location, type of crop. Bananas made generally good progress. Papayas made steady progress with regular spraying for disease control. Vegetables were in mostly fair to good condition despite increasing disease incidence in some areas.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 10% short, 86% adequate, 4% surplus. Field corn harvested for grain 75%, 94% 2003, 79% avg. The majority of the state tended to be warmer than normal with a few areas reporting below average temperatures. Precipitation in the form of rain, snow showers was scattered this past week. Winter wheat is reported to be mostly in good condition headed into the winter months. Farmers are wrapping up fieldwork with the last of heavy tillage operations. Livestock are reported to be in good to excellent condition. The majority are on winter ranges, some range feeding is being done. Ranchers are busy shipping calves, pregnancy checking cows. Fall calving operations are well underway. Activities Included: Preparing operations for the winter months and wrapping up field corn for grain harvest.

ILLINOIS: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.00. Topsoil 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Showers, wet field conditions slowed corn, soybean harvest in most areas of the state. Continued wet soil conditions in the southern regions in recent weeks has hindered field activities. Farmers have not been able to get winter wheat seeded, harvest has been slow in the south. Harvesting of corn, soybeans made some progress during the week. Many farmers have completed harvesting of corn, soybeans.

Moisture content of corn harvested is averaging about 17%. Moisture content of soybeans harvested is averaging about 13.0 percent. Some fall tillage was completed last week. Winter wheat condition declined, 69% good to excellent. Pastures remain in good shape for this time of the year. Temperatures averaged 8° to 12° above normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.27 to 1.57 inches. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Feeding of hay is necessary on a few livestock farms. Activities: Cleaning up, repairing equipment. Applying NH₃, hauling grain to market, attending FSA offices for LDP's, chopping stalks, tiling fields, sorting, selling feeder calves, spreading lime, fertilizer, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil 2% very short, 10% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 9% surplus. Despite precipitation corn harvest is close to wrapping up. Reporters in the southern section of the state note there are still some remaining corn fields. Rain, drizzle, wet soils were slowing progress. Rain also added to the uncertainty of storage challenges presented this year. Fall tillage, fertilizer, manure application continued, with some producers in the northern third of the state noting that tillage is nearly completed. Field Crops Report: The corn acreage harvested for grain or seed reached 94%, two weeks behind 2003, 11 days behind the 5-yr avg 99% harvested. Fall fertilizer application in preparation for the 2005 season was 41% complete statewide. Grain movement from farm to elevator 24% none, 33% light, 30% moderate, 13% heavy. Off-farm grain storage availability 66% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. On-farm grain storage availability 68% short, 32% adequate. Hay, roughage availability 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Quality of hay, roughage supplies 5% poor, 31% fair, 64% good. Utilization of stubble fields for grazing 35% none, 22% light, 34% moderate, 9% heavy. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Overall livestock condition was good. Grazing of corn stalks by cattle continued. Some movement of calves, culled cows was reported despite being slowed by wet field and feedlot conditions. Cloudy, muddy conditions were also blamed for above normal shipping fever problems in cattle being placed in feed lots.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 9% short, 66% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate, 7% surplus. Cool, wet weather is slowing crop dry down, keeping producers out of the fields. Feed grain supplies are 1% very short, 4% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Temperatures averaged 53°, 8° above normal. Temperatures varied from a high of 71 to a low of 28. This was the 5th week avg. temperatures were at or above normal. Rainfall totaled 0.65 in., 0.27 in. below normal. It varied from a low 0.19 to a high of 1.29 in. for the week. The

below avg. precipitation for the week broke a 5 week string of above normal precipitation. Farmers actively harvesting soybeans. Quality of soybeans suffering due to delayed harvest. Burley stripping continuing with crop in case. Stripped tobacco tending to weigh lighter than estimated at housing time. Sowing winter wheat continued as soil conditions permit. Winter wheat 75% seeded. Farmers normally nearly complete sowing winter wheat by Thanksgiving weekend. Range, pasture feeds continue good to fair. Cattle going into winter good to excellent condition.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Soil 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Pecans 61% harvested, 50% last week, 69% 2003, 58% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 15% poor, 51% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent; 55% harvested, 43% last week, 66% 2003, 58% avg. Sweet potatoes 96% harvested, 88% last week, 100% 2003, 94% avg. Wheat 65% planted, 48% last week, 57% 2003, 70% avg.; 50% emerged, 35% last week, 44% 2003, 55% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Vegetable 6% very poor, 23% poor, 50% fair, 21% good. Pasture 8% very poor, 20% poor, 52% fair, 20% good.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 86% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Soybeans 81% harvested, 75% 2003, 80% avg. Barley condition 3% poor, 11% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Winter wheat condition 9% fair, 64% good, 27% excellent; 94% planted, 91% 2003, 91% avg. Pasture feed 8% poor, 25% fair, 43% good, 24% excellent. Tobacco 36% stripped, 36% 2003, 36% avg. Other hay 4th cutting 93%, 95% 2003, 97% avg. Alfalfa hay 5th cutting 66%, 34% 2003, 65% avg. Hay supplies 6% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Field activity was wrapping up with farmers finishing up their soybean, hay harvest. Scattered showers last week slowed soybean harvest in some counties. Soybean were 81% harvested, above 2003, five-year average. Winter wheat 94% planted, in good to excellent condition. Other hay 4th cutting 93% harvested, alfalfa hay 5th cutting was 66% harvested. Most farmers are focused on their soybean harvest and preparing their fields for the winter season.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Subsoil 1% very short, 26% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Across State, temperatures well above normal for week. Most areas experienced extended periods of cloudy, damp weather. Average temperatures ranged from 6° above normal east central Lower Peninsula to 8° above normal western Upper Peninsula northwestern Lower Peninsula. Although precipitation amounts weren't excessive, overcast skies limited drying. Totals ranged from 0.31 inches western Upper Peninsula to 0.74 inches eastern Upper Peninsula, with most of primary crop growing districts receiving at least 0.50 inches. Corn, soybean harvest slowed due to rainy, overcast weather last week. The high moisture content of late planted corn, soybeans continued to delay harvest. Wheat fields look good, but plantings down due to delayed

soybean harvest. Sugarbeet harvest completed last week. Sugar content reported very good. A few carrots, squash for processing still being harvested. Harvest of most other vegetable crops complete.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 0% very short, 4% short, 75% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 20% moisture, 0% 2003, 14% avg. Limited progress was made with the corn harvest this past week due to very wet conditions, particularly in the central portion of the state. Some producers were reported applying fall fertilizer. Fall tillage was also slowly progressing due to the wet conditions in fields.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil 4% short, 57% adequate, 39% surplus. Cotton 97% harvested, 100% 2003, 98% avg. Wheat 91% planted, 100% 2003, 93% avg.; 72% emerged, 94% 2003, 76% avg.; 1% poor, 63% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 92% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Cattle 4% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Farmers were in the fields harvesting until the rains arrived over the weekend. Cotton harvesting continues with the late planted, replanted fields remaining. The warmer temperatures have been beneficial to the late maturing cotton crop. Warm temperatures continue to hamper ryegrass growth. Farmers struggling with preventing blast damage have replanted some of their ryegrass fields. Beef, dairy producers are concerned with the lack of pasture available for grazing, continue to feed hay and supplements until fields are ready for grazing.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Topsoil 2% very short, 1% short, 64% adequate, 33% surplus. Showers, damp, cloudy weather have continued to limit progress of row crop harvesting, fall planting of winter wheat. Combines have left ruts in many fields where soils have been slow to dry out, as farmers are making every effort to get the crops harvested. Ground intended for spring crops worked at least once 47%, similar to average. Corn harvesting is least advanced in the northeast district at 89%, central at 91%, followed by the northwest, north-central at 93%. Other districts vary from 98% to 100%. Soybean harvesting varies from 70% in the west-central district, 77% southwest, to 95% in the northwest district. Sorghum harvesting varies from less than 70% harvested in the northeast, central districts to 100% in the southeast. Cotton harvesting at 90% caught up to last year but remains a week behind average. Wheat planting ranges from 50% in the west-central district to about 88% in the north-central, southeast. Pastures 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Supply of hay 1% short, 81% adequate, 18% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Rainfall over the State averaged 0.49 inch, ranging from 0.22 inch or less in the northwest and north-central districts to 0.89 inch in the southeast.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.30. Topsoil 19% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 45% very short, 33% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. The state experienced cooler temperatures along with limited precipitation throughout for the week ending November 21st, 2004. Winter wheat 100% seeded, 98% emerged, 2003 100% and 89%, respectively, condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 24% excellent. Sugar beet harvesting is currently 100% compared to last year's 100% complete. Range, pasture feed 28% very poor, 25% poor, 29% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent. Movement of cattle, calves from summer ranges is currently 95%, compared to 2003 at 87%. Movement of sheep, lambs from summer ranges is currently 96% compared to 2003 at 88%. Thirty percent of the cattle and 30% of the sheep are receiving supplemental feed.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 3% very short, 30% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 28% very short, 43% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures for the week ending November 21, 2004 averaged from 3^o to 13^o above normals. Precipitation was statewide. Amounts received were generally largest in the central portion of the state with a few reports nearing two inches. Activities Included: Preparations for winter, putting cattle out on stalk fields, and LDP paperwork.

NEVADA: Temperatures fell sharply at the end of the week, going from several degrees above normal to much below. Precipitation was light in most areas, but Las Vegas received .78 inch of rain on Sunday. Hay shipping continued, as did cattle shipping. Supplemental feeding of stock was ongoing. Equipment maintenance was common and grower meetings were being held.

NEW ENGLAND: In the six-State region, cold temperatures continued throughout the week. On Sunday, snow, flurries fell in the high northern elevations. Activities Included: Tending livestock, preparing for the winter months ahead. Christmas tree growers continued to prepare for a busy season. Many also geared up for holiday sales.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Temperatures were variable across most of the state for most of the week. There were measurable amounts of rainfall across most of the state on Saturday, November 20, 2004. Fieldwork included harvesting field corn for grain, soybeans, fruit, and vegetables.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 6% very short, 7% short, 63% adequate, 24% surplus. State remained in the storm track with two systems passing through the state during the week. The first system helped produce some fairly heavy precipitation amounts over southern state early in the week. Carrizozo, Johnson Ranch were the only two spots that did not report precipitation. Highest total for the week included 1.87 inches at Ruidoso, 1.78 inches at Carlsbad. Farmers were harvesting cotton, chile, corn, sorghum when the rains allowed. Red chile

harvest was ongoing with 74% of the crop harvested to date. Cotton harvest was slowed by the weeks moisture with 45% harvested. Sorghum conditions were reported as mostly fair to good with 53% of the crop harvested. Peanut harvest was delayed by the rain with 78% of the crop harvested. Lettuce harvest neared completion with 95% of the crop complete. Wheat condition 20% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Ranchers were marketing their calves, culling older animals. Cattle conditions 11% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Sheep conditions 13% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, and 1% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 6.0. Topsoil 20% surplus, 80% adequate. Pastures 6% very poor, 26% poor, 25% fair, 26% good, 17% excellent. Corn for grain harvest continued while mild weather prevailed. Vegetable harvests were winding down. Activities: Spreading manure, packing, grading fall potatoes, apples, onions, orchard clean-up, machinery repair, maintenance, and tending livestock.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 7% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Christmas tree preparations are in full swing for the upcoming holiday season. Activities Included: Harvesting cotton, soybeans, sorghum, cutting hay, and general farm maintenance. Several areas of the State received above normal temperatures during the week with highs ranging from 64 to 80°, very little precipitation. The continued dry conditions allowed for an increase in farm activity. All small grain plantings are above 80% complete.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 5% very short, 18% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 18% short, 61% adequate, 8% surplus. Favorable weather allowed late season crop harvest to continue. Producers used the good weather to also complete fall fieldwork, apply fertilizer for next year's crop. Stockwater supplies 9% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 3.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 0% short, 64% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn harvested for grain 90%, 91% 2003, 94% avg. Soybeans 95% harvested, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 20% excellent. The major field activities during the week were corn and soybean harvesting.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 0.6. Topsoil 1% short, 36% adequate, 63% surplus. Subsoil 5% short, 68% adequate, 27% surplus. Rye 2% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 20% excellent. Oats 18% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent; 92% seedbed prepared, 91% last week, 94% 2003, 96% avg.; 58% planted, 57% last week, 57% 2003, 66% avg.; 57% emerged, 56% last week, 56% 2003, 56% avg. Sorghum 89% mature, 88% last week, 98% 2003, 99% avg. Soybeans 76% harvested, 75% last week, 83% 2003, 91% avg. Peanuts 94% dug, 90% last week, 100%

2003, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 13% excellent; 90% 5th cutting, 89% last week, 84% 2003, 66% avg.; 45% 6th cutting, 44% last week, n/a 2003, n/a avg. Livestock 2% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 20% excellent. Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Livestock: Producers were still holding many cattle back from the wheat fields due to the muddy conditions. Some producers were even pulling cattle off of the wheat fields to keep small grain pasture damage to a minimum. Livestock conditions were in good to excellent condition with a light to average death loss reported. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds took a drop of two dollars and nineteen cents to \$111.95 per cwt. while prices for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds went down fifty-two cents to \$105.00 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 4% very short, 38% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat 99% emerged, 94% last week, 77% 2003, 83% 5-yr avg.; condition 20% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Activities: Fall growing conditions continued to be favorable, with cool weather conditions throughout most of the State. Winter wheat status still generally rated from fair to good last week. Winter care of livestock ongoing, supplemental feeding continued. Nurseries continued shipping, preparations for the upcoming season, while greenhouses were busy with holiday plants. The state water basin sites are generally one-third of average so far for November, according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Fall plowing 93% complete, 71% 2003, 83% avg. Corn 88% harvested, 77% 2003, 85% avg. Winter wheat 88% emerged, 91% 2003, 93% avg.; condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 84% harvested, 74% 2003, 84% avg. Activities Included: Feeding livestock, harvesting corn, soybeans, chopping corn stalks, spreading manure, equipment maintenance, and preparing for the winter months.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 7% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Peanuts 99% harvested, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Sorghum 99% harvested, 98% 2003, 97% avg. Cotton 79% harvested, 68% 2003, 77% avg.; 3% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Pastures 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 98% leaves dropped, 96% 2003, 97% avg.; 93% mature, 90% 2003, 90% avg.; 55% harvested. 62% 2003, 56% avg.; 4% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. Apples 99% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Pecans 58% harvested, 54% 2003, 56% avg.; 65% fair, 35% good. Livestock 2% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Winter grazing 96% planted, 92% 2003, 89% avg., 89% emerged, 78% 2003, 75% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 68%

good, 3% excellent; 64% planted, 53% 2003, 45% avg.; 53% emerged, 41% 2003, 31% avg.; 21% fair, 78% good, 1% excellent. Barley 92% planted, 85% 2003, 86% avg.; 75% emerged, 65% 2003, 70% avg.; 19% fair, 81% good. Oats 89% planted, 79% 2003, 81% avg.; 72% emerged, 67% 2003, 67% avg.; 47% fair, 53% good. Rye 82% planted, 85% 2003, 79% avg.; 66% emerged, 71% 2003, 66% avg.; 3% poor, 31% fair, 66% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 4% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 16% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Feed supplies 11% very short, 17% short, 64% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 19% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Sorghum harvested-grain 94%, 100% 2003, 99% avg. Sunflower 89% harvested, 100% 2003, 98% avg. Cattle condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 5% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Warm temperatures, minimal precipitation across the state allowed harvest to advance significantly in several areas throughout the state. However, wet fields, high-moisture corn continue to cause delays for some farmers, ranchers. Activities Included: Combining row crops, fall tillage, working cattle, and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 76% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 80% adequate, 18% surplus. Burley tobacco 77% stripped, 74% 2003, 69% avg. Winter wheat 58% seeded, 94% 2003, 89% avg.; 45% emerged, 90% 2003, 73% avg.; 1% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Although the State had dry weather the first half of the week, saturated fields from five straight weeks of rain, prevented some farmers from getting into their fields at all. The number one county in winter wheat production reported that their 2005 crop was rated in poor-to-fair condition due to excessive rains over the last month. Wheat seedings continued to be almost a month behind the 5-year average, many counties are reporting that their acreage will be less than expected due to unfavorable weather. Temperatures averaged above normal and precipitation averaged below normal last week.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions across the state went from bad to worse at the beginning of the week, remained that way throughout the week for the majority of locations. Heavy rainfall, wind, sleet and snow crossed portions of the plains during the week; causing some minor flooding and undetermined crop damage in some locations. In other areas mostly heavy rains occurred causing heavy flooding resulting in major damage to roadways and fences. Many areas remained under flood advisories at the time of this report. Harvest was generally at a standstill across the state, with only a few locations reporting some pecan harvest. Some locations will require an extended period of dry weather before harvest can resume. Dormancy in range and pastures continued to expand with the shortening of day lengths and supplemental feeding began for many producers. Livestock condition

declined in many areas as generally all pastures were extremely muddy or in some cases standing water was present. Sickness in livestock was on the rise as a result of the present weather conditions. Small Grains: Growth and development slowed as the result of continued wet conditions. Excessive yellowing and drowning out was a problem in grain fields for many producers. Grazing of grain fields continued to increase, however bogging and trampling was a significant problem with varied degrees of damage occurring. Some producers indicate that further planting may not occur as the result of this rainy spell. Statewide, wheat condition was rated at 90 percent of normal, compared with 62 percent last year. Corn: Remaining harvest was on hold during the week as rain continued to prevent any field activity. In a few remaining locations corn was beginning to lay down and harvest will be more difficult when drying out becomes sufficient. Cotton: Cotton harvest remained on hold across the state as field conditions remained extremely wet. Stringing out continued to increase with the heavy rains and quality of remaining cotton was declining. Ginning activities were on hold in some locations as modules could not be moved due to excessive mud. Further stalk destruction remained impossible across the state. In extreme southern locations, producers were anxious to begin land preparation for next year's crop. Statewide, cotton condition was rated at 74 percent of normal, compared with 54 percent last year. Sorghum: Remaining harvest was totally on hold during the week. It will require an extended drying period before harvest can resume. A few producers indicate that harvest may not occur due to varying degrees of field damage. Peanuts: Remaining peanut harvest was on hold during the week as conditions were totally unfavorable. Grade and yield have been affected on peanuts that have been dug, but not thrashed. Much concern remained as to the condition of peanuts that have not been dug. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley good progress continued on early planted vegetables. Harvest of early citrus and sugarcane remained active as conditions allowed. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, land preparation was spotty, but generally stalled as the result of widespread rainfall. Harvest of early cabbage was slow at best. Rains could delay harvest of spinach grown for fresh market. Onions and carrots continued to make good progress. In East Texas, land preparation was on hold during the week. Harvest of sweet potatoes was considered complete. In the High Plains land preparation was on hold during the week. In the Trans Pecos land preparation for next year's crops was on hold across the area. Pecans: Generally, harvest was on hold across the state, however in a few locations harvest moved ahead slowly. Some producers reported standing water in their orchard and drying out was necessary before harvest could resume. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Generally, range and pastures across the state were in excellent condition due to the abundant rainfall experienced this season. Dormancy in native grasses continued to expand as winter approaches, especially in northern areas. Supplemental feeding increased in many areas across the plains where temperatures were cooler and extreme wet conditions were present. Bogging and trampling remained a problem for

many producers. Remaining hay production was on hold in southern locations. Livestock sickness was minimal, however suffering was evident as weather conditions remained unimproved.

UTAH: Days Suitable for fieldwork 5. Subsoil 4% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 96% emerged, 94% 2003, 96% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 49% good, 27% excellent. Corn 74% harvested (grain), 100% 2003, 89% avg. Alfalfa seed 95% harvested, 100% 2003, 100% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Range, Pasture 4% very poor, 13% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. The state started to dry out last week but experienced scattered rain, snow showers late in the week. Producers were able to make some progress harvesting late season crops. High moisture content was still slowing harvest. Range, pasture feeds had some variances mostly due to temperatures and precipitation received during the week.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil 1% short, 81% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 6% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. The state experienced a fair autumn week. Light showers crossed the Commonwealth with the average temperature around 50 degrees. The average nighttime low dropped to 34^o and the average daytime high reached 68 degrees. In some areas the soybean harvest has slowed down, producers need another week of dry weather to finish up. Vegetable growers have started putting out row covers for strawberries. Most farmers are done making hay, however, there still remains a few acres left for harvest. Fall calving is well underway, with some areas close to being finished. Activities Included: Fixing fences, taking soil samples, completing paperwork, and hunting deer.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 1% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Irrigation water supply 2% short, 98% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 64^o in Bellingham. The lowest temperature in the state was 19^o in Yakima. Winter wheat condition was 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent; 100% planted, 97% emerged. Potatoes 100% harvested. Corn 84% harvested for grain. Christmas trees were in high demand as producers harvested under ideal weather conditions. Some Christmas tree growers added floodlights to their baling equipment in order to extend the workday. Due to wet conditions there were a few producers that could not complete their corn harvest. Hay, other roughage supplies 2% short, 96% adequate, 2% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 9% poor, 49% fair, 41% good. Current conditions in some counties allowed most cattle to remain on fall pastures while some cattle were on winter feeding grounds. Other counties reported that feed was being supplemented to cattle. Shellfish growers

were harvesting operations. Oyster hand, dredge harvesting was heavy in all parts of Willapa Bay, with good yields from strong summer growth. Clam harvests were also up for the seasonal market. Raspberries were still being pruned and tied. Apple harvest was completed with pruning underway.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 3.0. Topsoil 54% adequate, 46% surplus, 2003 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Corn 85% harvested, 80% 2003, 88% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 76% harvested, 79% 2003, 92% 5-yr avg. Wheat conditions 6% fair, 94% good; 90% emerged, 80% 2003, 74% 5-yr. avg. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, 3% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 43% fair, 43% good, 13% excellent. Activities Included: Harvesting soybeans, making silage, plowing fields. Harvest of the corn, soybean crops is progressing slowly due to the weather conditions and moisture content of the grains.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork last week 4.7. Soil 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Harvest Continues. Light rains, for most of the week, slowed harvest progress in many areas of the state. Temperatures were 10 to 12^o higher than normal for this time of year. Low temperatures were reported in the 10's and 20's, while high temperatures reached the 50's and 60's during the week. Most of the state has adequate supplies of soil moisture. The southeastern part of the state experienced marginal improvement in soil moisture conditions. Corn harvest continues to move slowly. High moisture corn is being harvested in northern areas of the state; drier conditions are still needed. Yields have been reported as average, with mold problems in some fields. Recent rains in the central areas have slowed harvest. Producers continue to harvest late-planted corn, with average yields. There have been reports of low test weights in the east-central area. Harvest in the southern parts of the state is moving closer to completion. Yields have been reported average to above average with good test weights. Soybean harvest was also slowed by wet weather. Reporters in the northern areas indicate that yields are below average, with some reports of white mold in late-planted soybeans. Most soybeans have been harvested in the southern area of the state, with yields average to above average. Fall tillage continues behind harvested fields; however, many producers are still waiting for dryer conditions and the remaining fields to be harvested.

WYOMING: Corn 98% mature, 100% 2003, 100% 5-yr avg.; 45% harvested, 97% 2003, 91% 5-yr avg. Temperatures through Friday, November 19, averaged above normal for the State. Temperatures ranged from 2.4^o above normal in Archer to 8.7^o above normal in Cody. The highest temperature was 65^o in Recluse, while the lowest temperature was 8^o also in Recluse. A trace to no precipitation was reported throughout the State. Over the weekend, however, the Southeastern part of the state received a significant amount of snow. The most precipitation fell in Evanston with 0.04 inch.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 14 - 20, 2004

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Colder weather turned rain to heavy snow in northern Russia, where winter grains continued to ease into dormancy.

EUROPE: In Germany, Poland, and southeastern Europe, widespread rain continued to boost prospects for winter grain and oilseed establishment, while more rain is needed in France and Spain.

SOUTH ASIA: Warmth and dryness promoted seasonal fieldwork throughout the region.

EASTERN ASIA: Dry weather favored late-season harvesting throughout most of China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Muifa brings heavy rains to the central Philippines, while more rain is needed for main-season crops in Java, Indonesia.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: In northwestern Africa, drier weather favored winter grain planting, following widespread rain the past few weeks.

SOUTH AFRICA: Showers continued in the eastern corn belt, but unfavorable warmth and dryness persisted in the west.

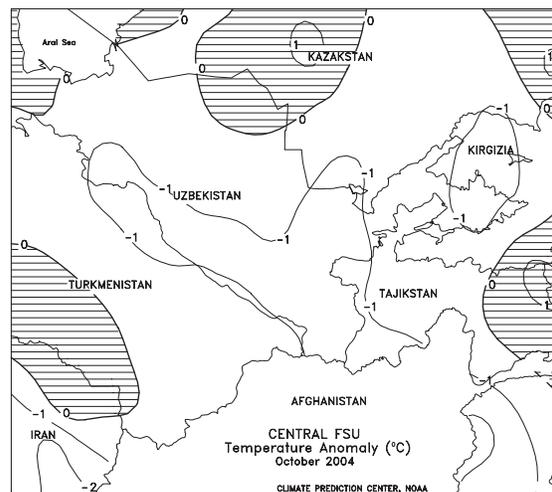
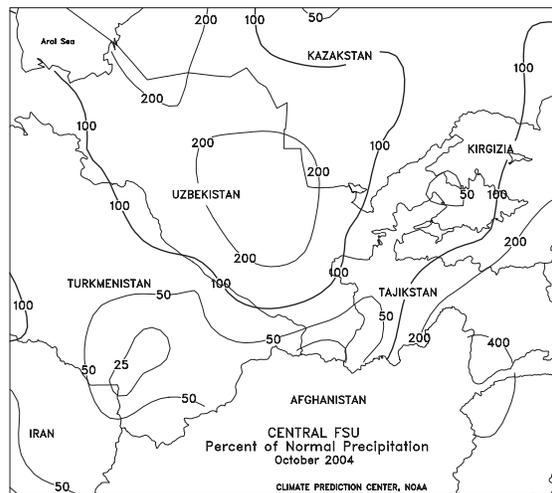
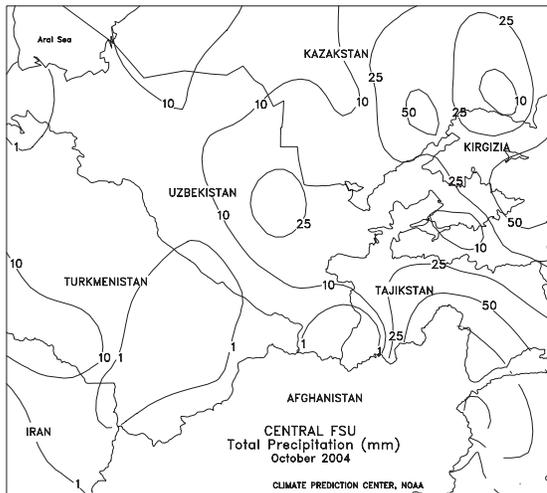
AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather in western and southeastern Australia favored winter grain maturation and harvesting, while showers in eastern Australia maintained moisture supplies for summer crops.

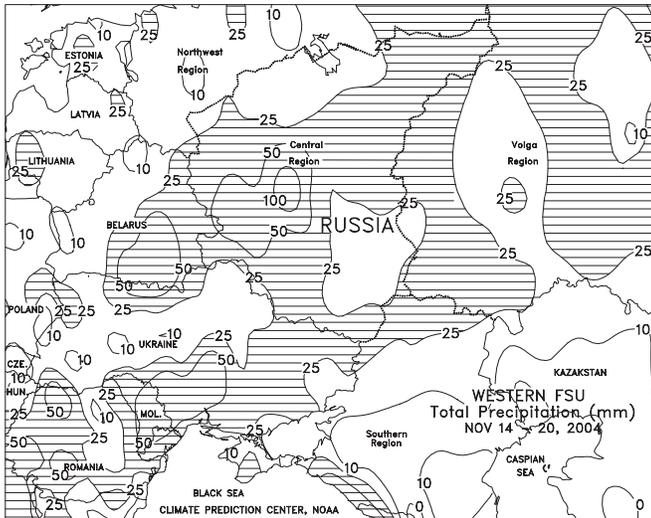
MIDDLE EAST: Across central Turkey, much needed rain boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain planting and germination while rain continued to boost planting prospects in western Iran.

MEXICO: Across most of Mexico, seasonably dry weather favored summer crop maturation and early harvesting.

BRAZIL: Rain continued in most major soybean and coffee areas, although drier weather aided winter wheat harvesting in the far south.

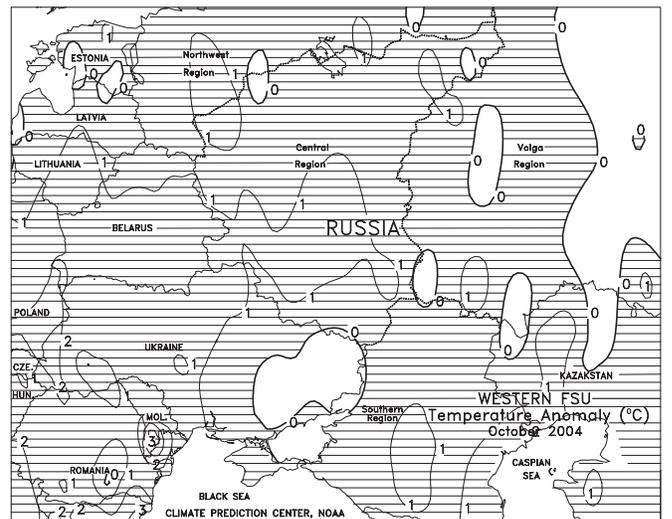
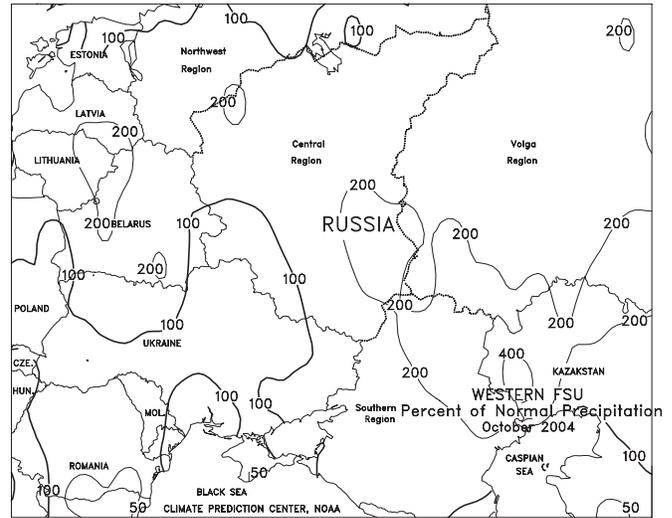
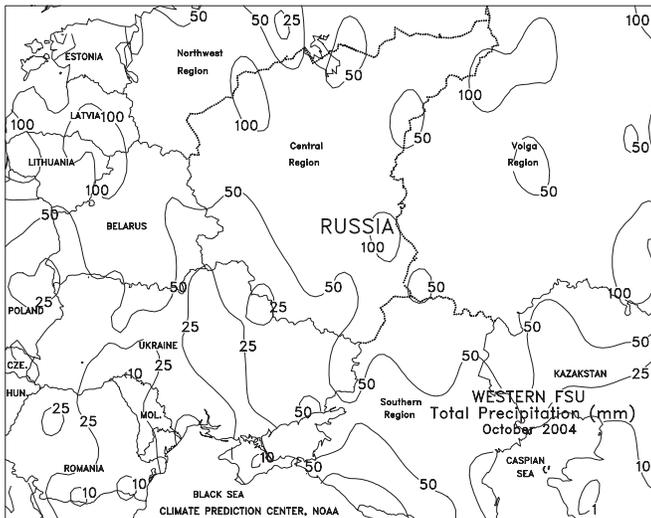
ARGENTINA: Cool, showery weather slowed winter wheat harvesting but helped to increase moisture reserves for summer crop germination and establishment.

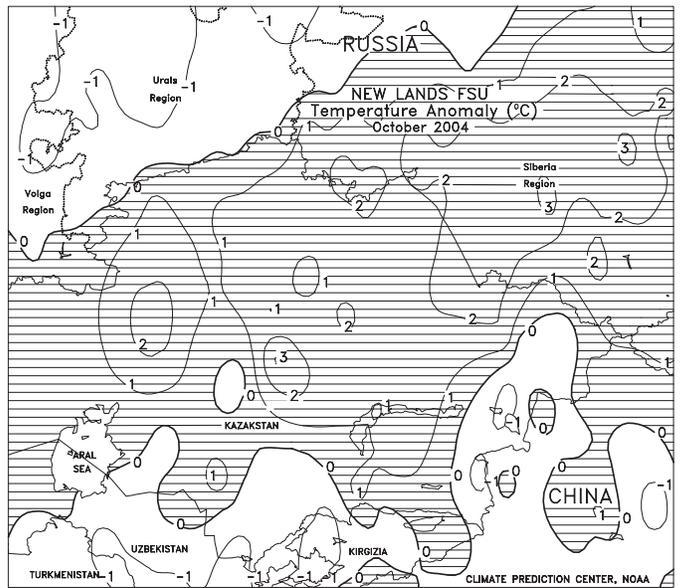
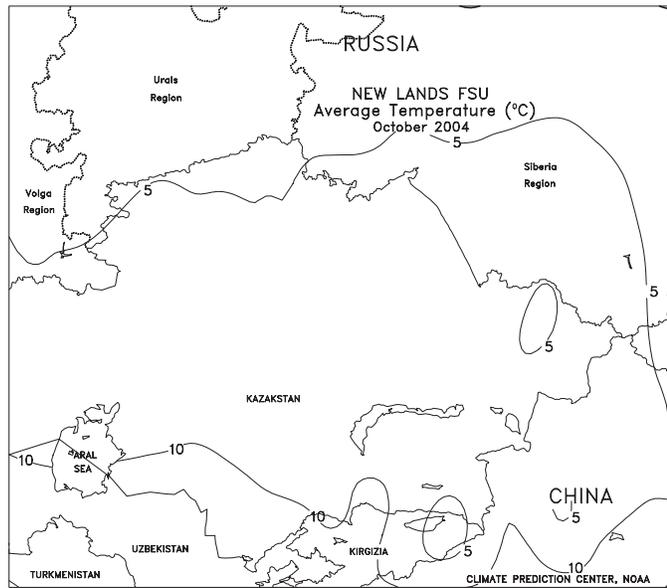
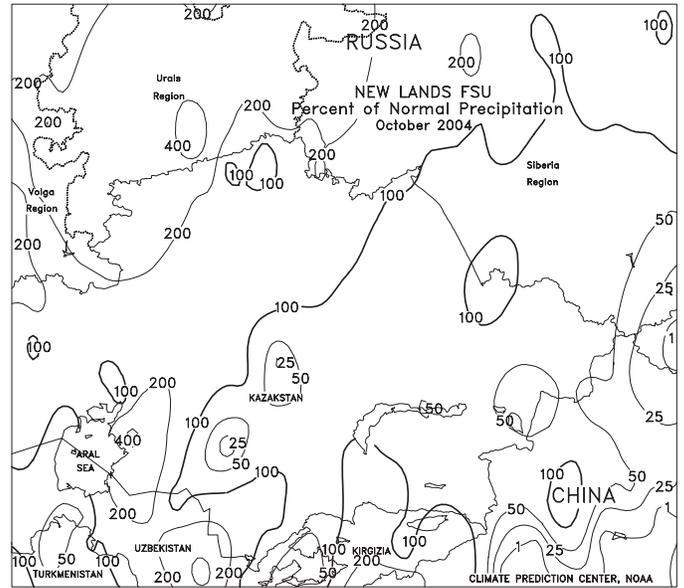
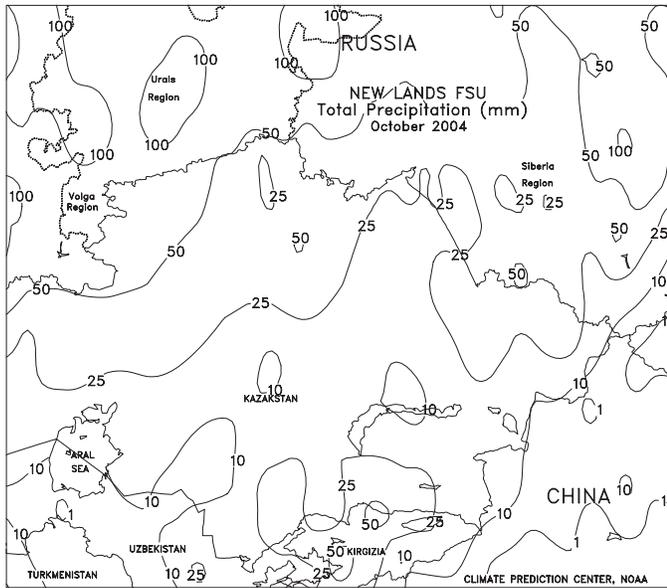




FSU-WESTERN

Colder weather overspread the region during the week, turning rain to heavy snow (25-50 mm or more of liquid equivalent) from Belarus eastward across most of northern Russia. Winter grains continued to ease into dormancy in Belarus and the Central and Volga Regions in Russia. Farther south, widespread rain (10-50 mm or more) provided generous moisture for winter wheat throughout Ukraine but halted late-season summer crop harvest activities. Light, if any, precipitation was observed in the Southern Region in Russia, favoring late-season fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in Belarus and 2 to 7 degrees C above normal in Russia and Ukraine. Although winter wheat continued to add on vegetative growth in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, colder weather at week's end prompted cold hardening in crops. Extreme minimum temperatures ranged from -10 to -5 degrees C in northern Belarus and the Central and Volga Regions in Russia and -5 to 0 degrees C in Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia. By week's end, snow cover extended from Belarus eastward across northern Russia, while most of Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia remained snow free. In October, mild weather was accompanied by near- to above-normal precipitation over most of Ukraine and Russia, favoring winter grain establishment. However, there were periods of dry weather that prevailed over these areas during the month, allowing the corn, sunflower, and sugar beet harvests to advance without significant delays. Monthly temperatures averaged 1-2 degrees C above normal over most of the region. In northern Russia, the unusually mild weather pattern fostered later-than-usual winter grain growth.



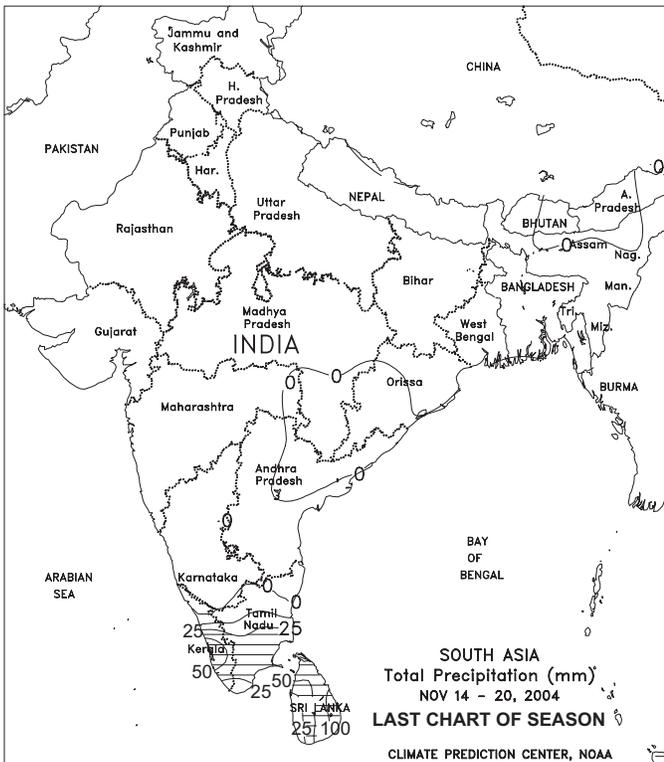
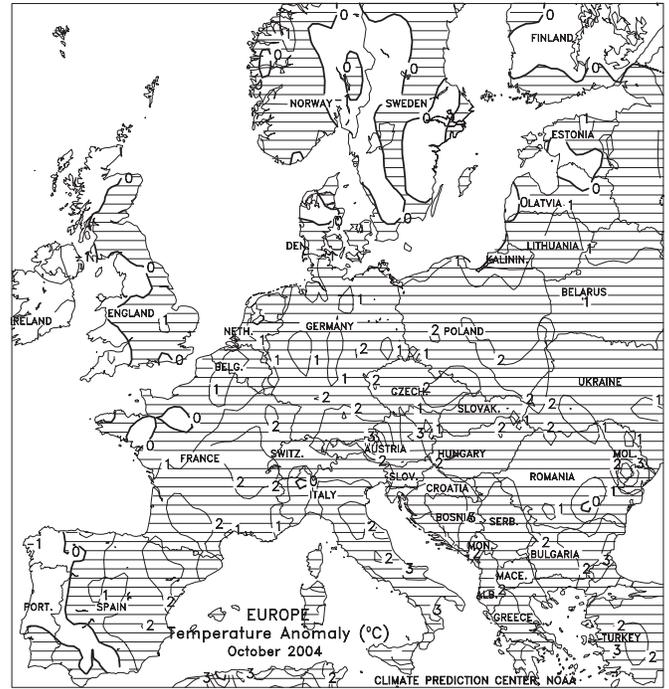




EUROPE

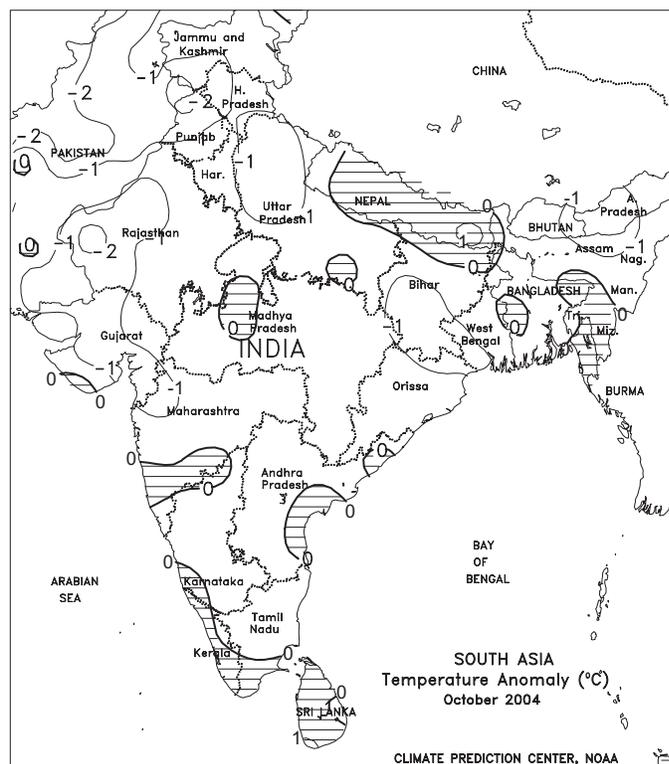
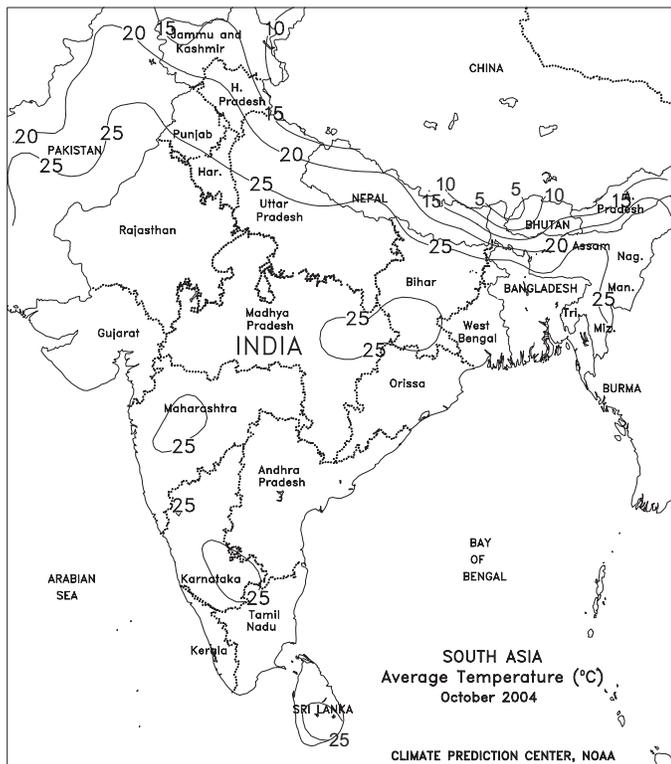
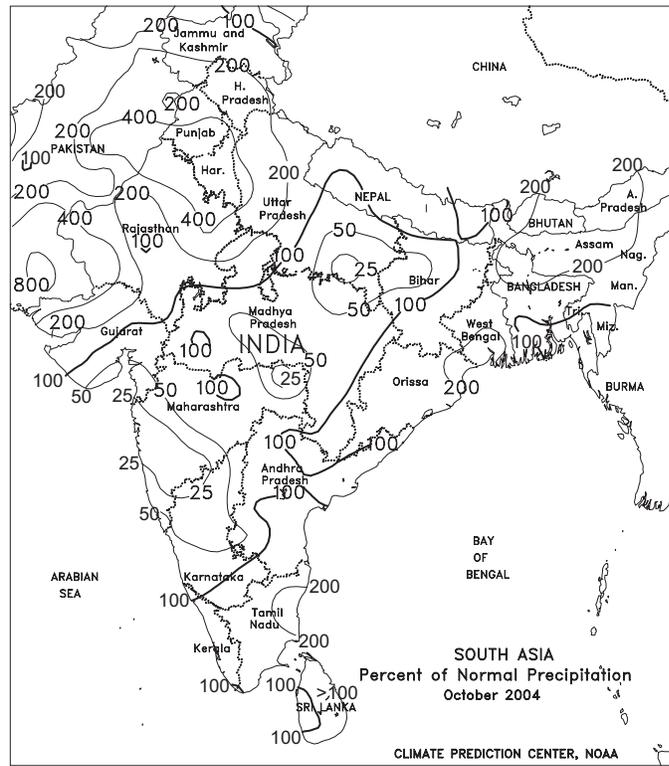
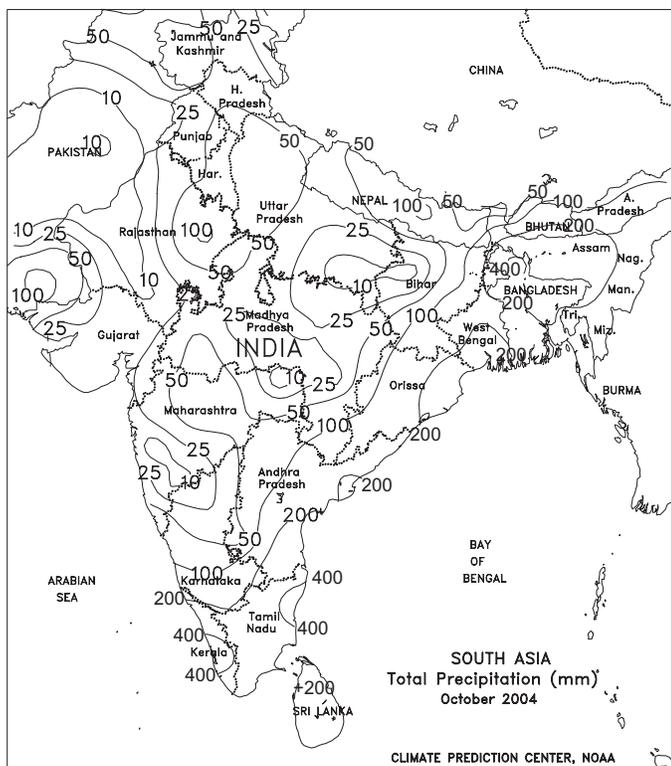
Across Germany, Poland, and southward into the Balkans, widespread precipitation (15-50 mm) continued to boost soil moisture supplies for winter grain and oilseed establishment. Heavier rain (50-100 mm) in portions of central Germany and Serbia possibly caused some flooding. Towards the end of the week, colder weather produced some scattered light snow across Poland. The rain was beneficial across Romania and Bulgaria which had been receiving below normal rainfall. Mostly dry weather prevailed across northern Italy, but widespread rain also increased moisture supplies in central and southern Italy. In England, widespread rain (10-40 mm) also favored winter crop establishment. In France and Spain, mostly dry weather prevailed and rain is needed to maintain adequate soil moisture for winter crop establishment. Colder, but seasonable weather prevailed across Europe, with widespread freezing temperatures reported across most areas except for southern Italy, the southern Balkans, and the coastal areas of France and Spain. The colder weather winter hardened crops across Poland, the Czech Republic, and eastern Germany, and with continued cold weather in these areas, winter crops will start to enter dormancy in a week or two. During October, near-normal rainfall across most of Europe, provided favorable soil moisture supplies for winter grain and oilseed establishment. In France and Spain, above-normal rainfall, however, slowed summer crop harvesting. Across southeastern Europe, although below normal rainfall favored summer crop harvesting, it limited topsoil moisture for winter crop development.





SOUTH ASIA

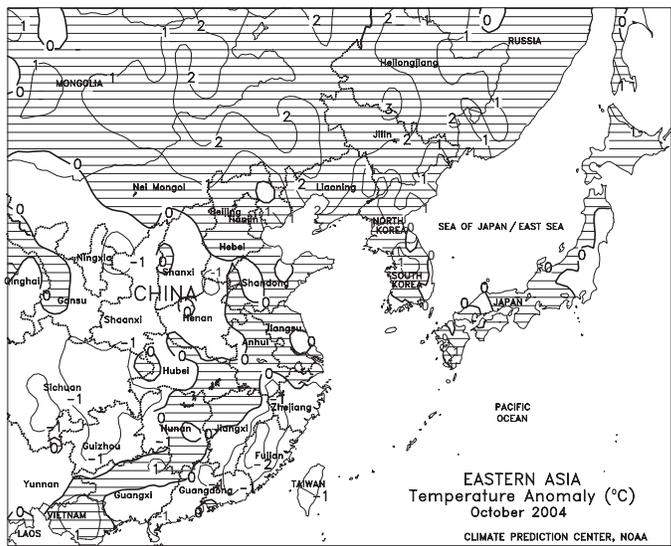
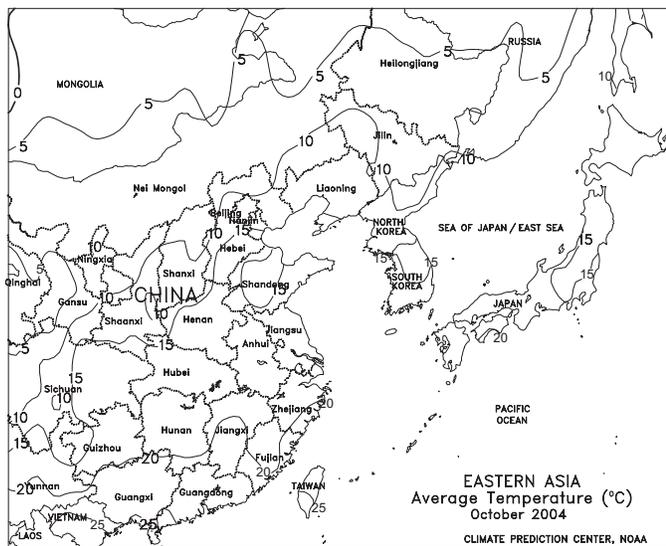
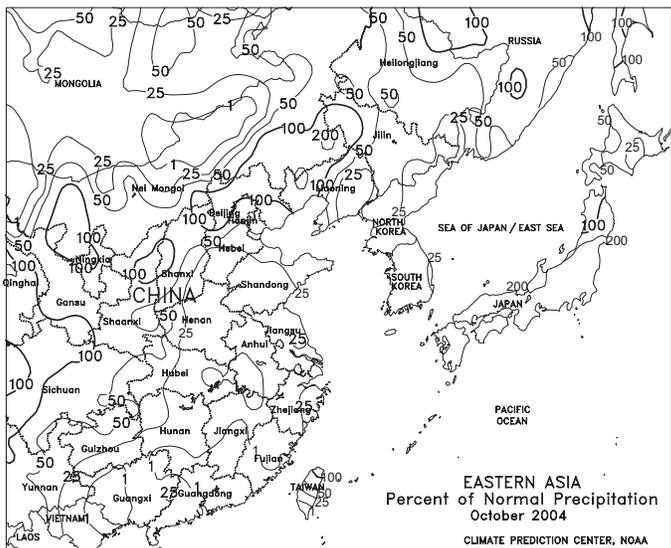
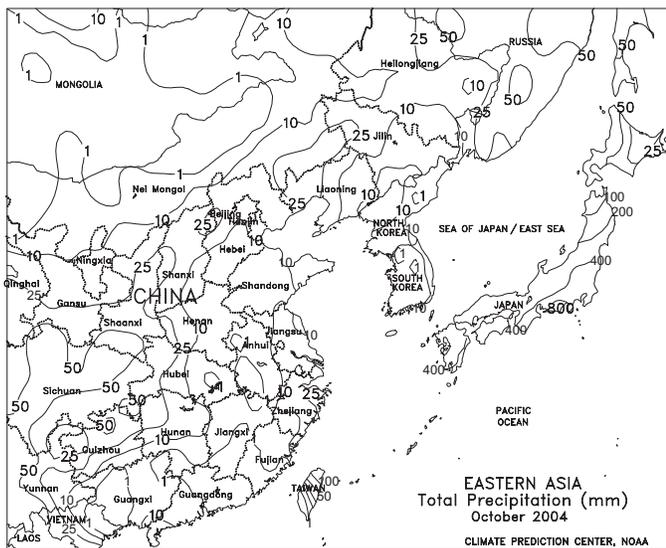
Warm, dry weather covered much of the region, including parts of central India that received unseasonable showers last week. The exception continued to be India's southern tip, although rainfall (10-25 mm or more) has diminished in amount and coverage compared to recent weeks. Summer crop harvesting and rabi (winter grown) crop planting should be well underway throughout the region. In early October, unseasonable rainfall increased moisture reserves for the upcoming winter wheat and rapeseed crops in northern India and Pakistan, but likely caused no significant problems with cotton and rice maturation and early harvesting. Farther east, a tropical cyclone brought inundating rain to Bangladesh and neighboring locations of India, renewing flooding and possibly causing some damage to unharvested or newly-planted rice. Seasonably drier weather dominated these areas later in the month, however. In contrast, monsoon showers lingered over southern India throughout the month, boosting moisture reserves for rabi grains and oilseeds. *(This is the final weekly summary of the season; coverage will continue on a monthly basis until the start of the 2005 summer rainy season (around June 1)).*

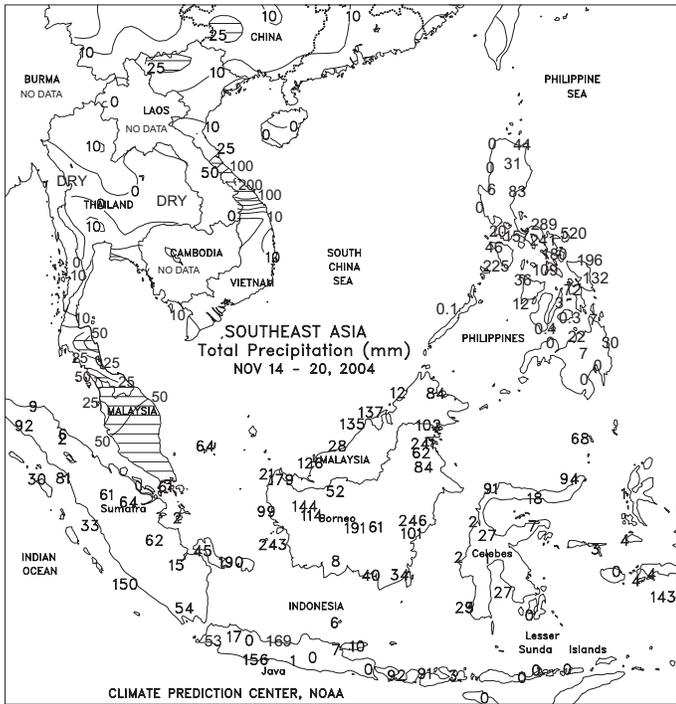




EASTERN ASIA

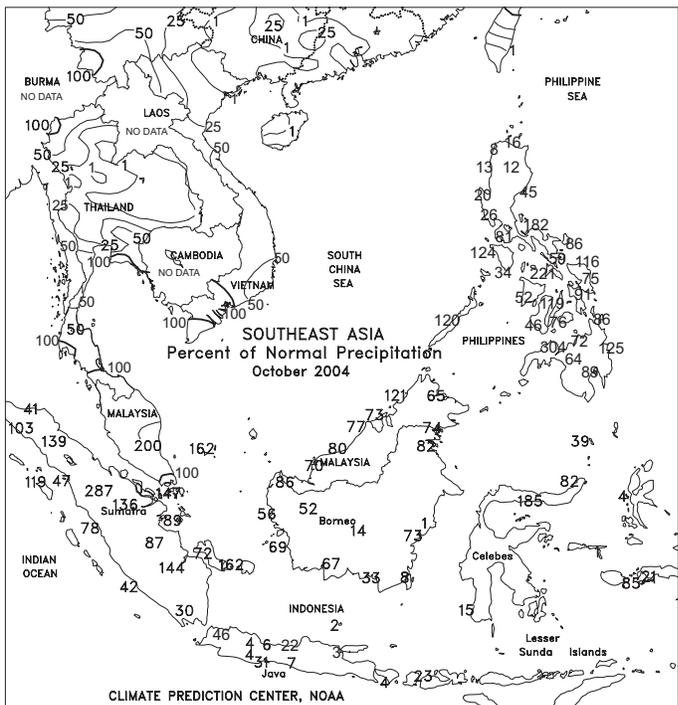
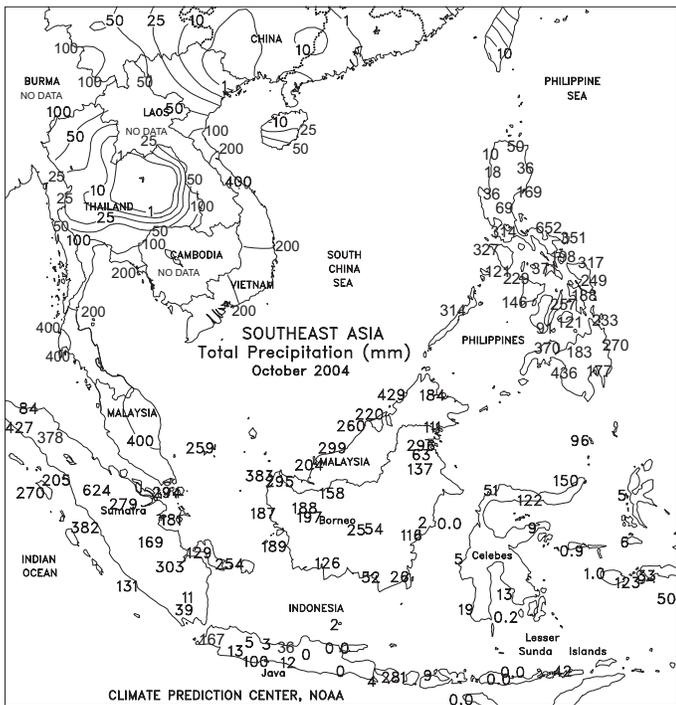
Light showers (less than 25 mm) fell south of the Yangtze River increasing moisture for germination and establishment of winter rapeseed. Elsewhere in China, dry weather provided favorable conditions for late autumn fieldwork. Temperatures were 3 to 7 degrees above normal throughout Manchuria, while near normal temperatures prevailed elsewhere. Freezing temperatures remained well north of the Yangtze Valley. Dry weather on the Korean Peninsula favored fieldwork while continued showers (25-100 mm) in Japan slowed field activities. In October, mostly dry weather favored summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting on the North China Plain. Mostly dry weather aided harvest activities in Manchuria, while a seasonable freeze ended the growing season. Typhoons Tokage and Ma-on made landfall in Japan, maintaining unfavorably high water levels in southern and central rice areas.

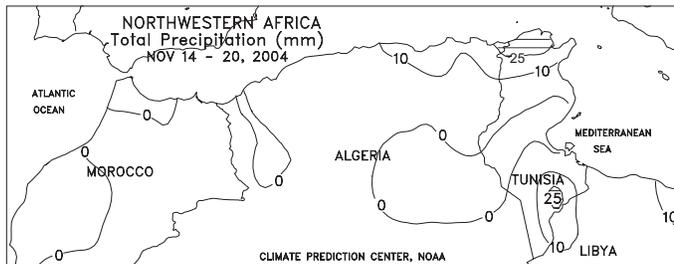
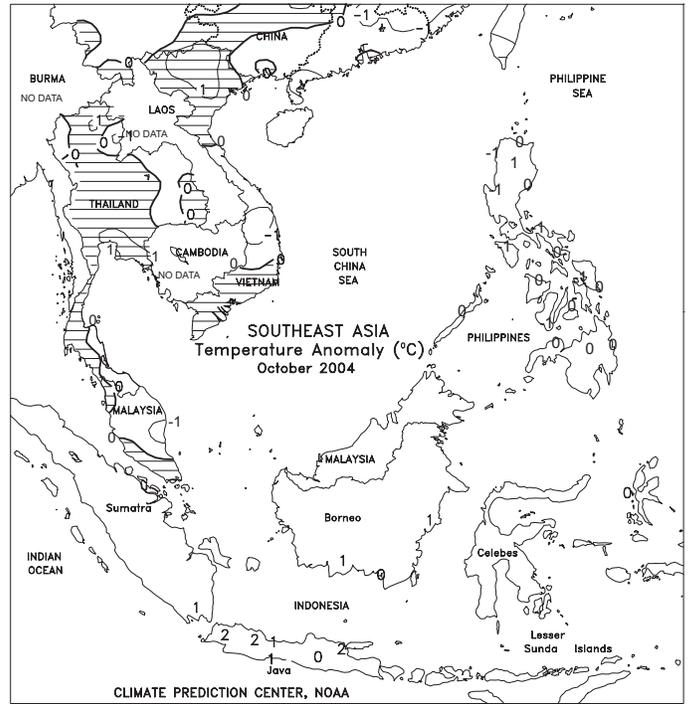
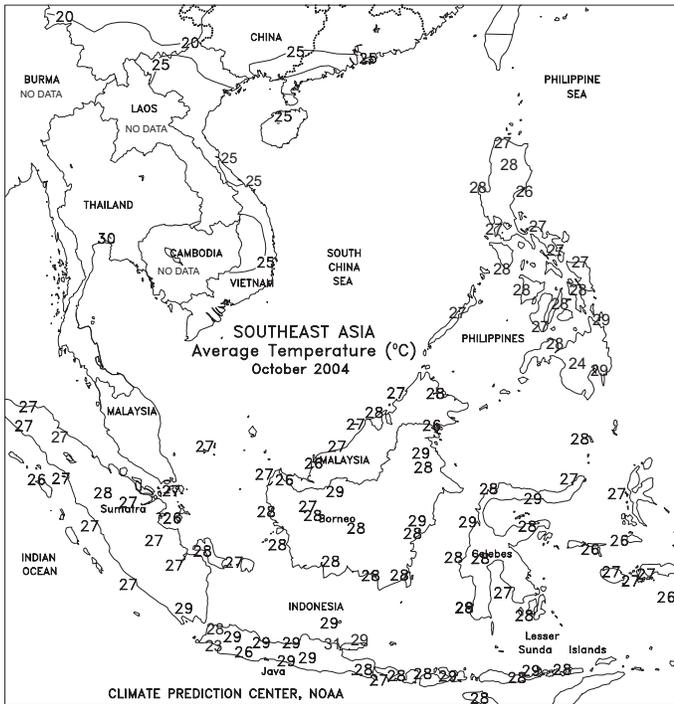




SOUTHEAST ASIA

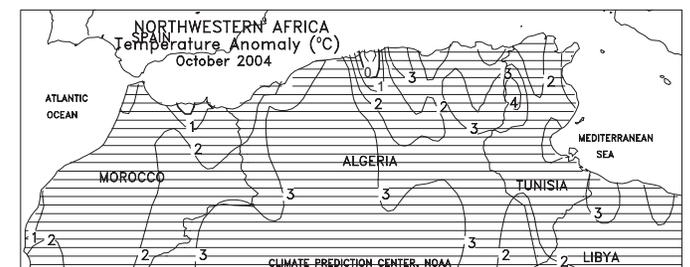
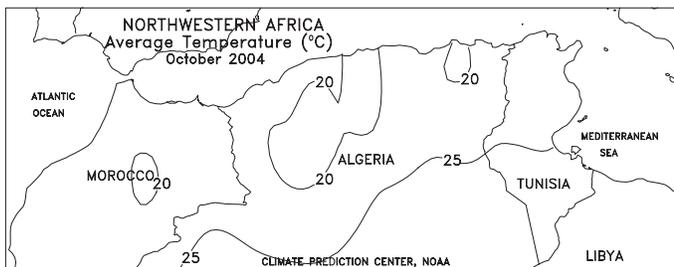
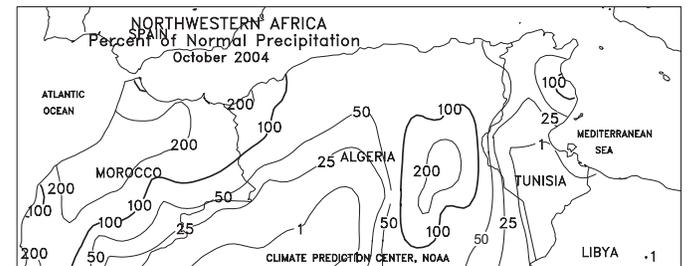
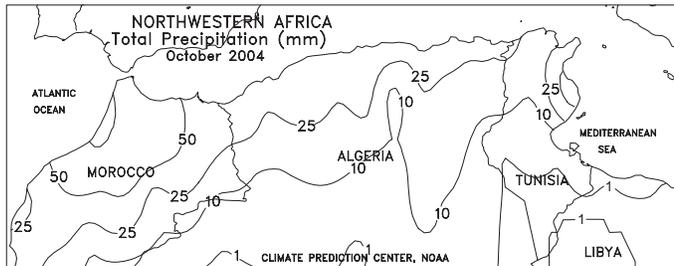
Typhoon Muifa remained semi-stationary for most of the week off the eastern coast of Luzon, the Philippines. The storm brought heavy showers (50-200 mm or more) to most of the eastern side of the Philippines with flooding likely in southern Luzon. Heavy showers (over 50 mm) covered most oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, while scattered showers fell in Java, Indonesia. The rainy season started late in Java and more rain is needed to alleviate the moisture deficit that developed. In October, an early end to the monsoon in northern Indochina left moisture levels reduced for immature rice. Seasonably heavy rainfall in Malaysia and northern Indonesia increased moisture supplies for plantation crops but slowed harvest activities. Showers increased in the eastern Philippines, boosting moisture supplies for winter crops.

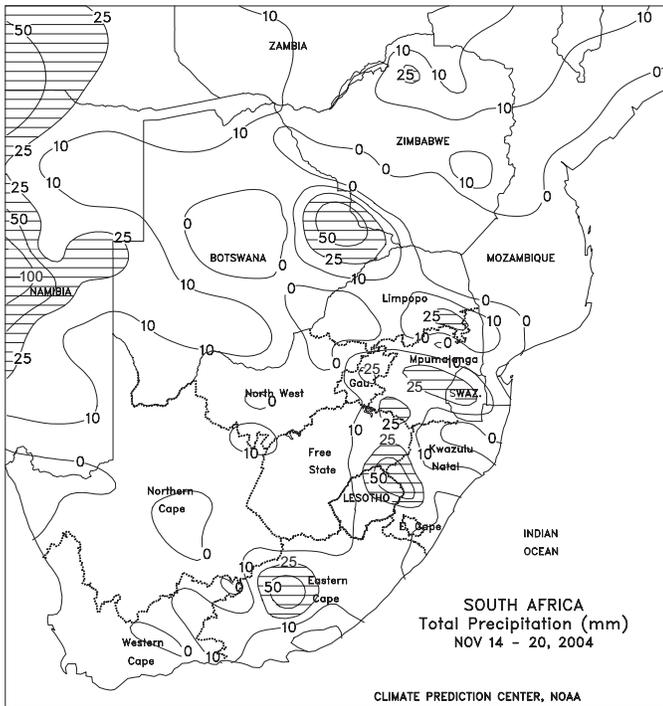




NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

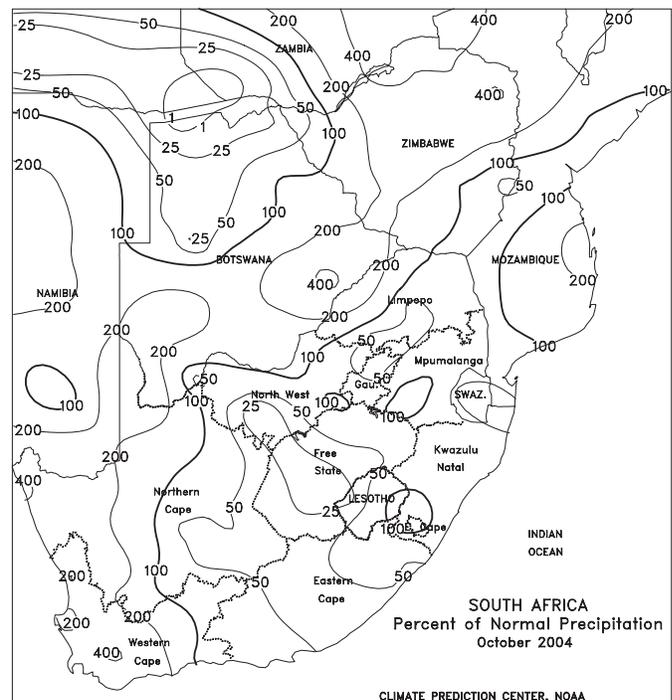
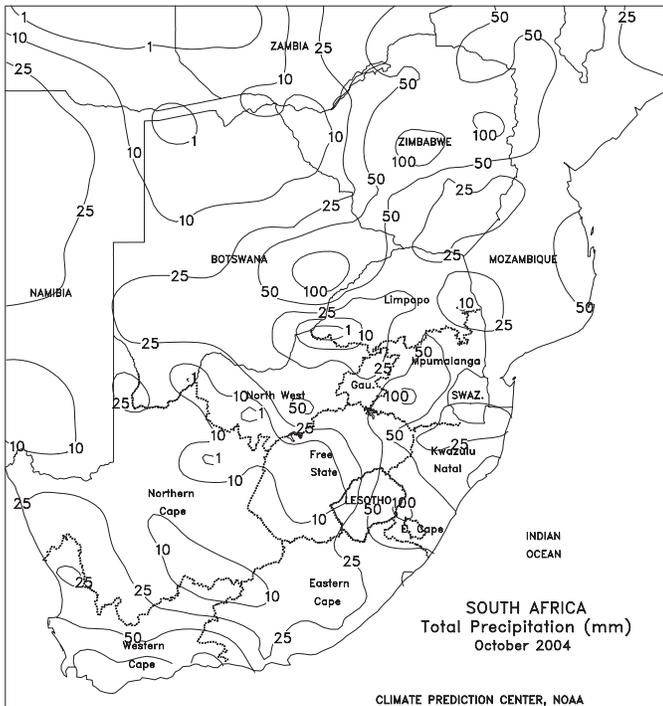
Early-week rain (10-30 mm or more) lingered across northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia, boosting topsoil moisture for winter grain planting. Mostly dry weather prevailed the remainder of the week across Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, greatly favoring winter grain planting. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, slowing early crop development. In October, mostly dry weather prevailed until late October and early November rain boosted topsoil moisture for pre-planting activities. Typically, planting begins by mid-November and lasts until mid-December.

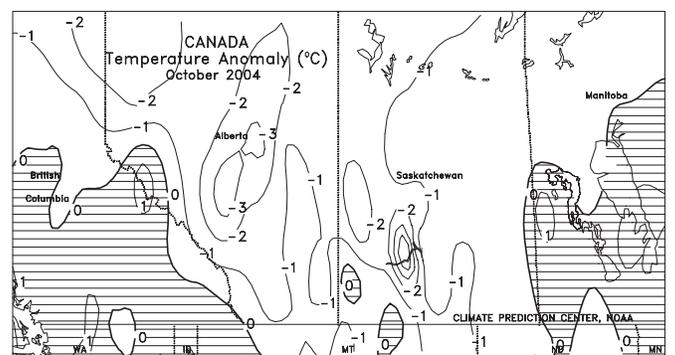
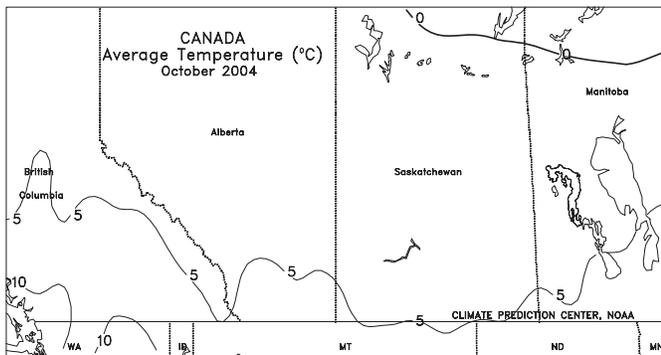
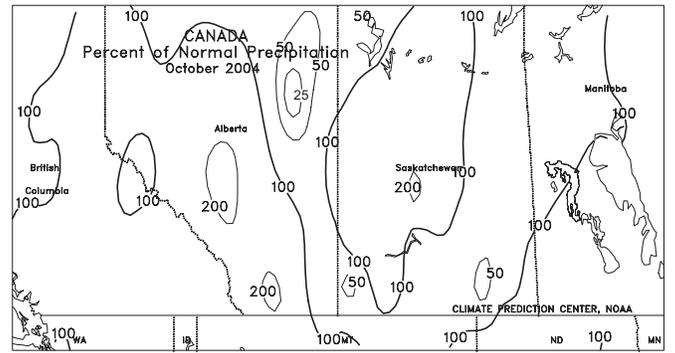
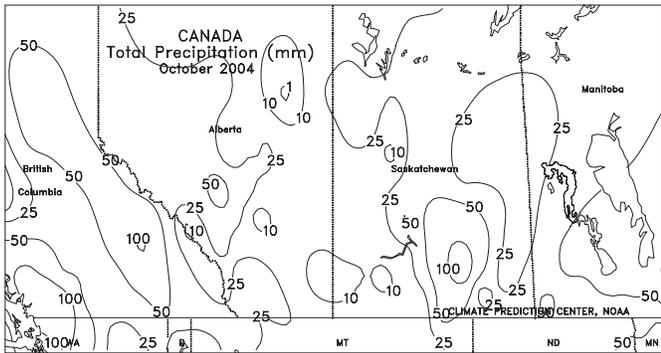
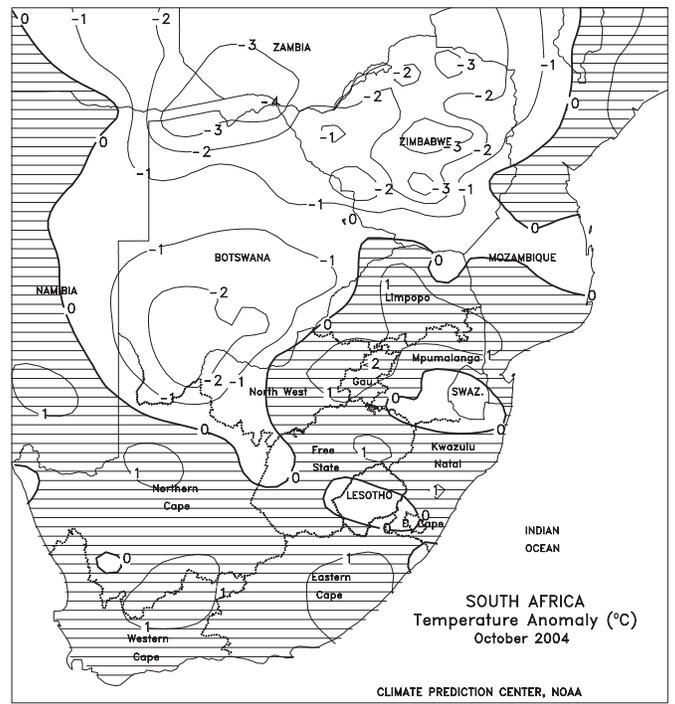
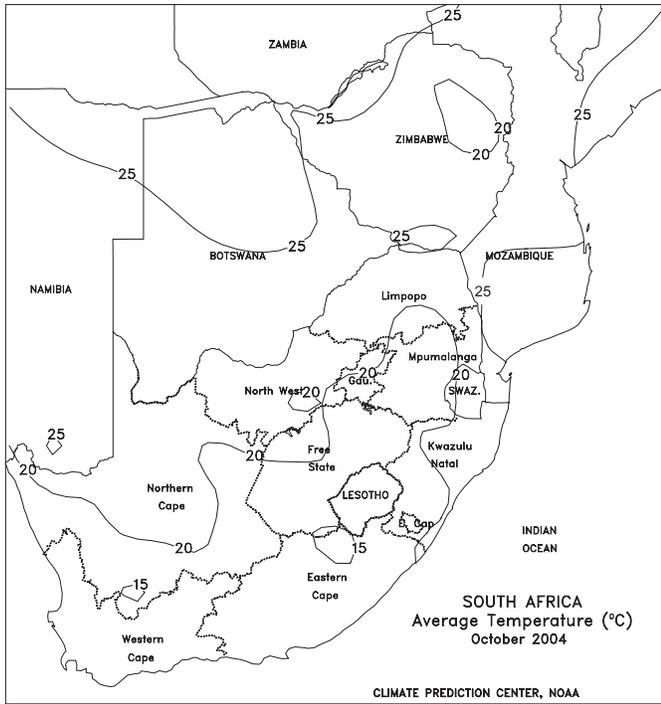


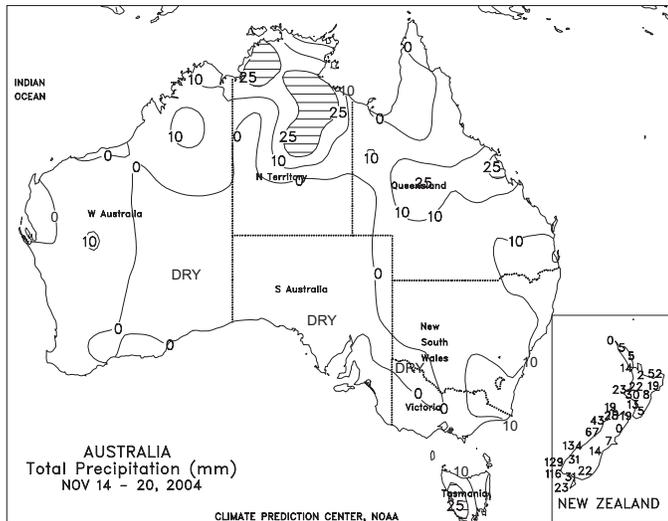


SOUTH AFRICA

Showers (10-25 mm or more) kept topsoils moist for summer crop germination in eastern sections of the corn belt (Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and eastern Free State), although above-normal temperatures (highs in the lower 30s degrees C) maintained unseasonably high evaporation rates. Elsewhere, unfavorable warmth and dryness persisted in western sections of the corn belt, including important commercial white corn areas of North West and Free State, where highs reached the lower and middle 30s degrees C. Seasonable rainfall and temperatures are needed across the corn belt for summer crop germination and to avoid significant planting delays, especially in the west. Elsewhere, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather maintained high irrigation demands for summer crops in the Cape Provinces and in most sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal. In early October, scattered showers improved planting prospects in northern and eastern sections of the corn belt. However, rainfall was scant in many other summer crop areas, and a gradual trend of warmer, drier weather encompassed the entire region for the remainder of the month, reducing moisture reserves for germination and establishment. In Western Cape, unseasonable rain during the latter half of October slowed winter wheat harvesting but increased moisture reserves for livestock and irrigated fruits and vegetables.

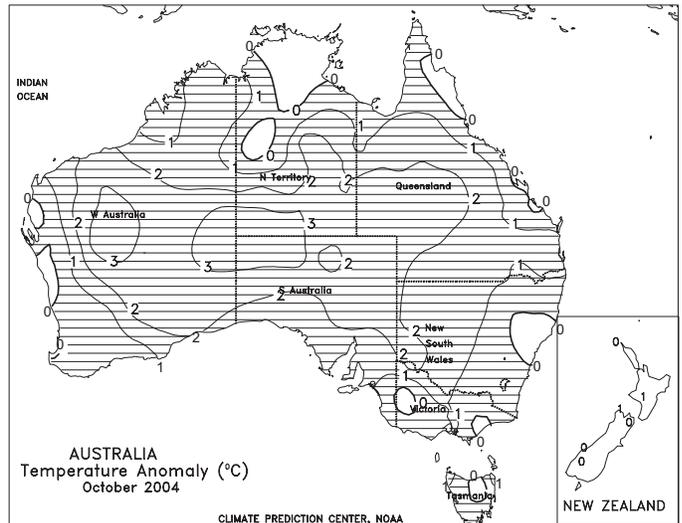
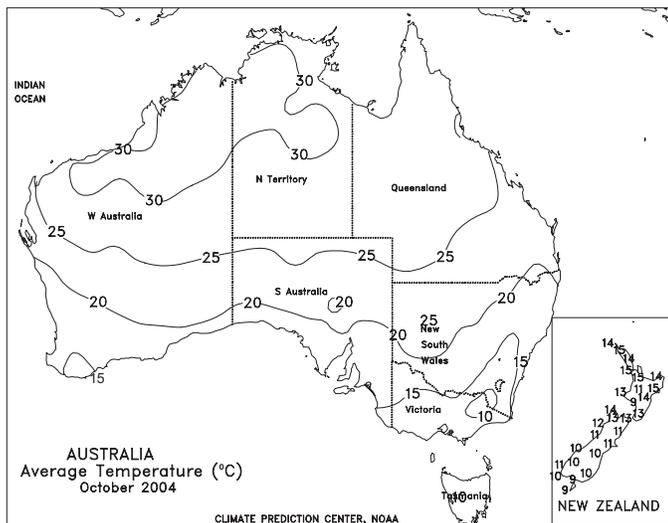
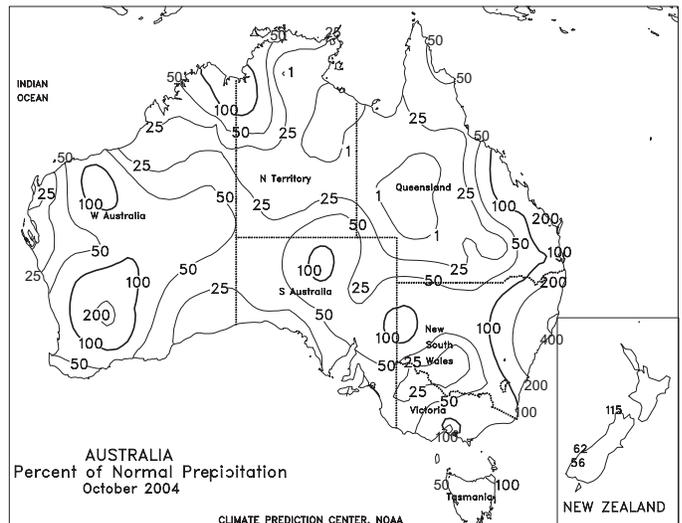
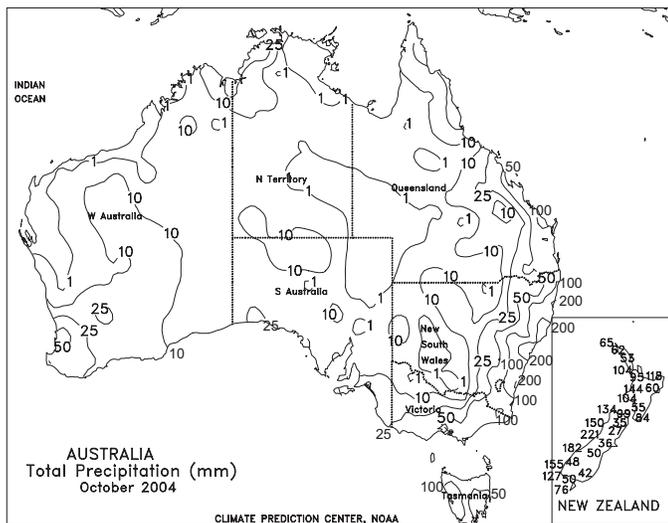


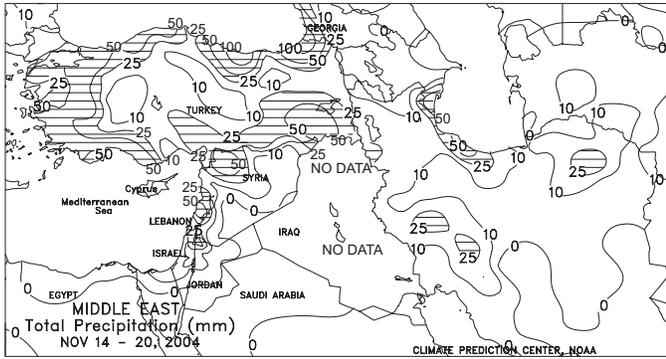




AUSTRALIA

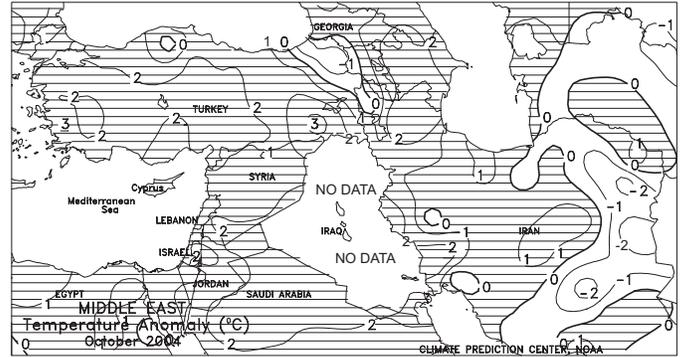
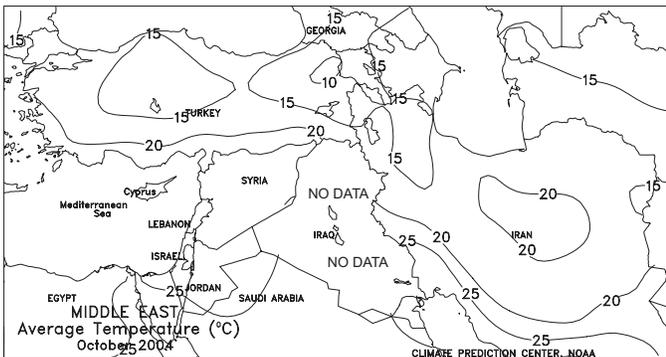
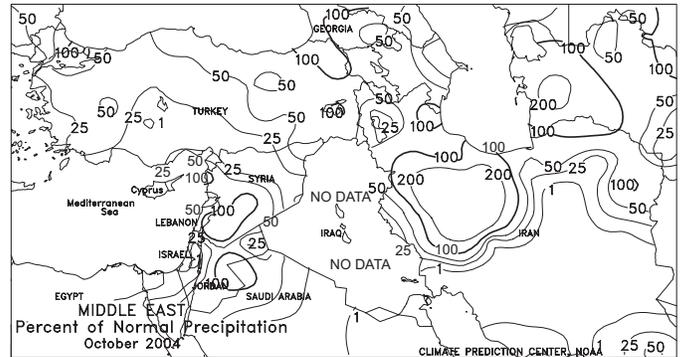
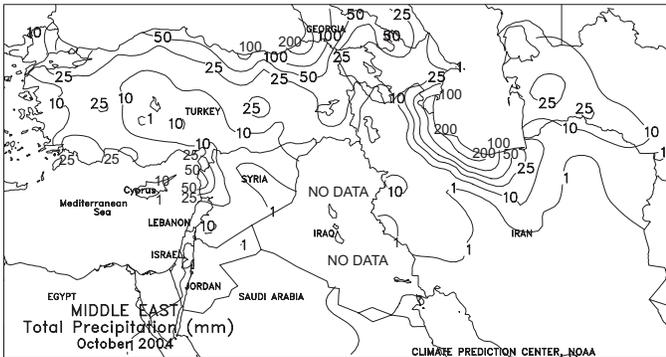
Mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) covered Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, favoring winter grain maturation and early harvesting. In New South Wales and Queensland, light showers (less than 25 mm) likely caused minor delays in winter wheat and barley harvesting, but maintained moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops. Temperatures in Australia were generally seasonable, favoring crop development. In October, below-normal rainfall throughout much of western and southeastern Australia reduced yield prospects for late-reproductive to filling winter grains. Near- to above-normal rainfall in northern New South Wales and eastern Queensland hampered winter wheat and barley harvesting, but boosted soil moisture and reservoir levels for vegetative summer crops.

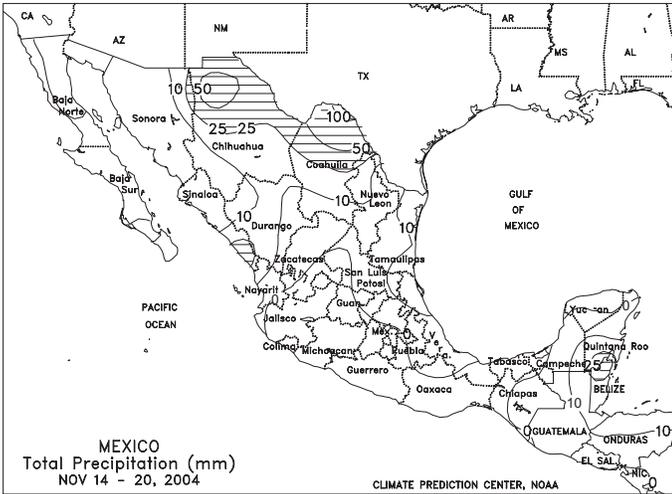




MIDDLE EAST

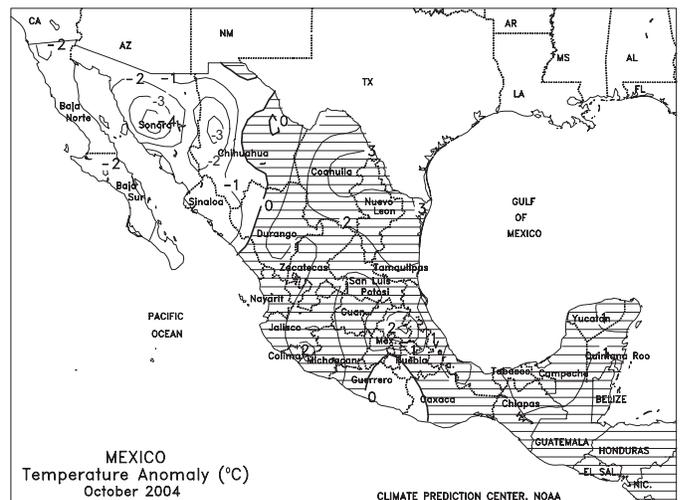
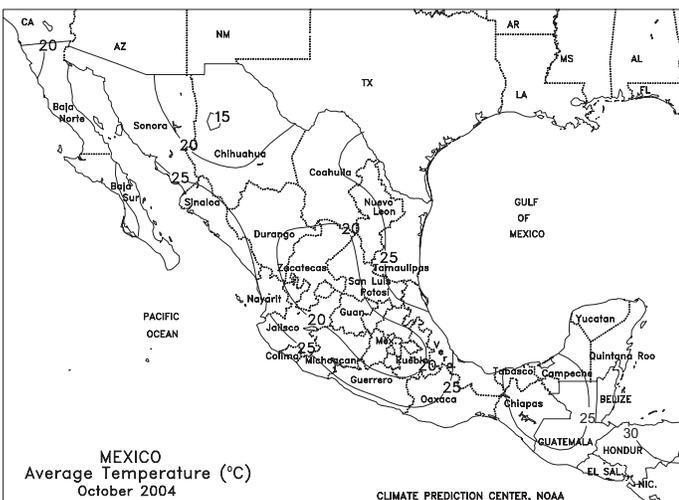
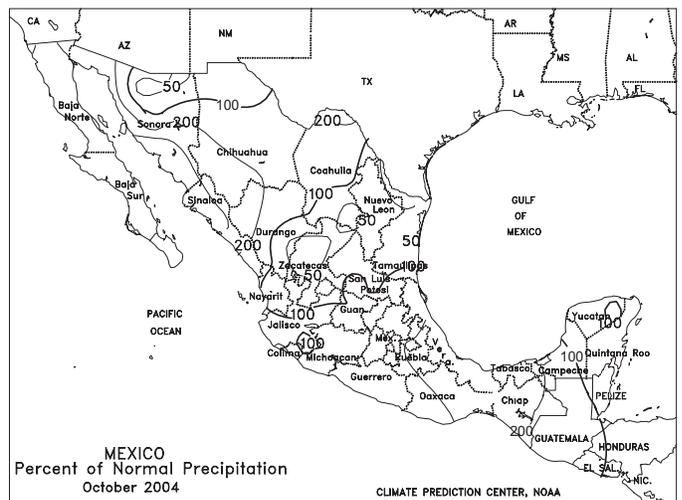
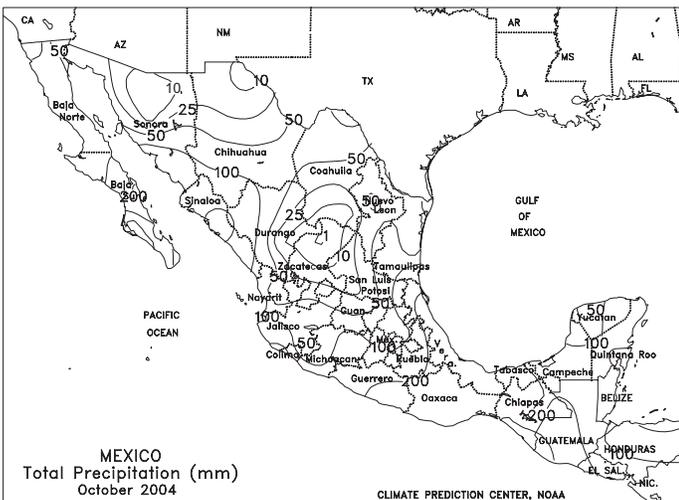
Across the major winter grain areas of central Turkey, the first widespread rain (10-25 mm) of the season boosted topsoil for rainfed winter grain planting and germination. Moderate precipitation (25-50 mm) increased irrigation supplies across the Euphrates and Tigris watersheds in eastern Turkey. In western Turkey, moderate to heavy rain (30-75 mm) slowed late cotton harvesting. In the eastern Mediterranean, the first widespread rain (10-45 mm) of the season also arrived, helping to boost moisture supplies for winter grains. In western Iran, rain (10-25 mm) continued to boost topsoil moisture for planting. Warm weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) continued to increase evapotranspiration rates across the region. In October, a slow start to the rainy season delayed rainfed winter grain planting across central Turkey and western Iran. In western Turkey, mostly dry weather greatly favored cotton harvesting.

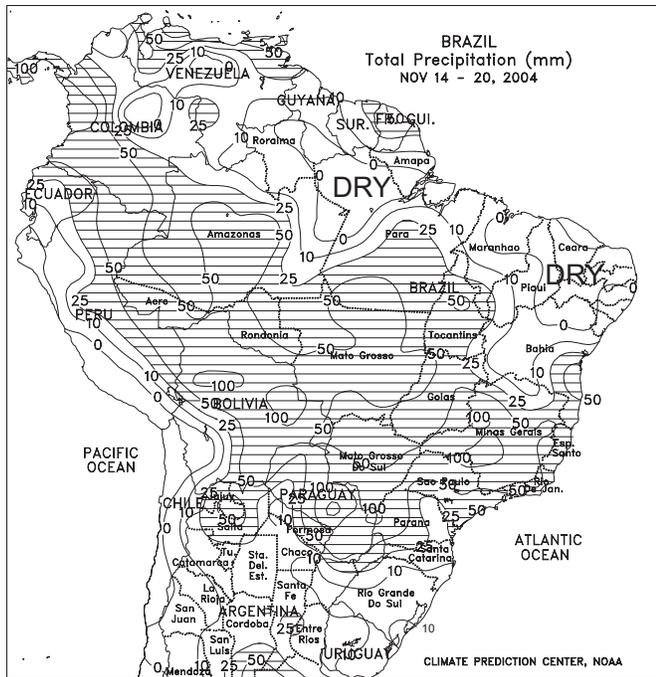




MEXICO

Across central and southern Mexico, seasonably dry weather favored corn, coffee, and sugarcane maturation and harvesting. In northern Mexico, unseasonably heavy rain (10-75 mm) boosted irrigation supplies but hampered vegetable fieldwork along the western coast. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across north-central Mexico and 1 to 3 degrees C above-normal elsewhere. During October, rainfall averaged near to above normal across northwestern Mexico, the main corn belt, and southeastern Mexico, favoring immature summer crops and boosting irrigation supplies. Below-normal rainfall prevailed across northeastern and north-central Mexico. Monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across most of Mexico and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal below in the northwest. *(This is the last summary for Mexico until the spring of 2005. Updates on Mexican and Central American weather will be published as warranted in the highlights section.)*

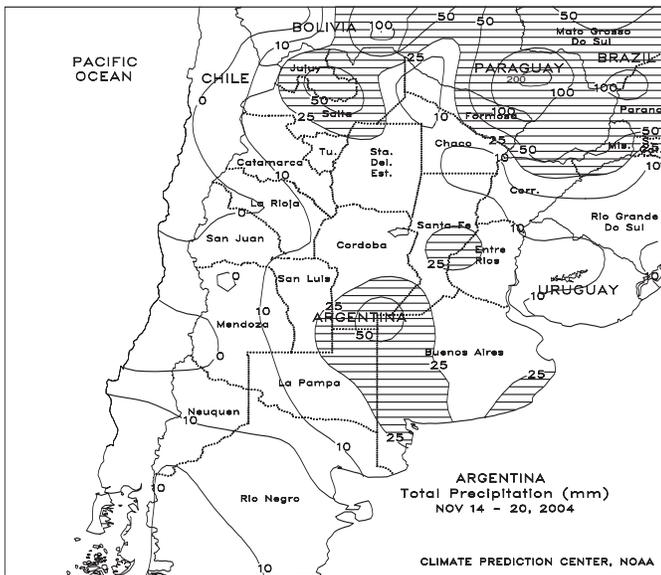




BRAZIL

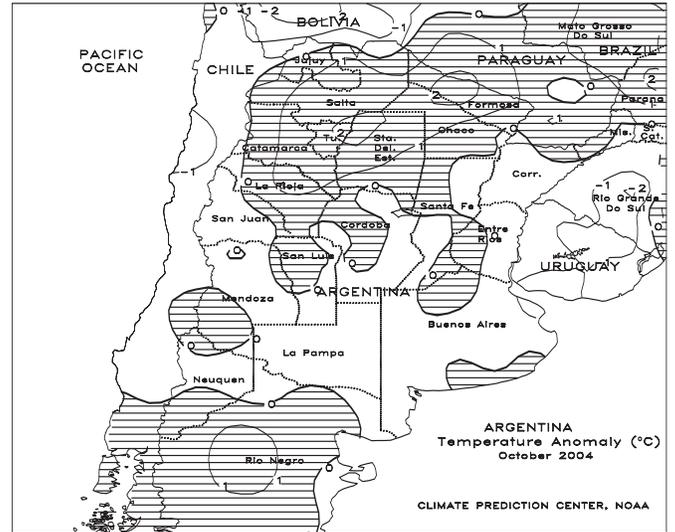
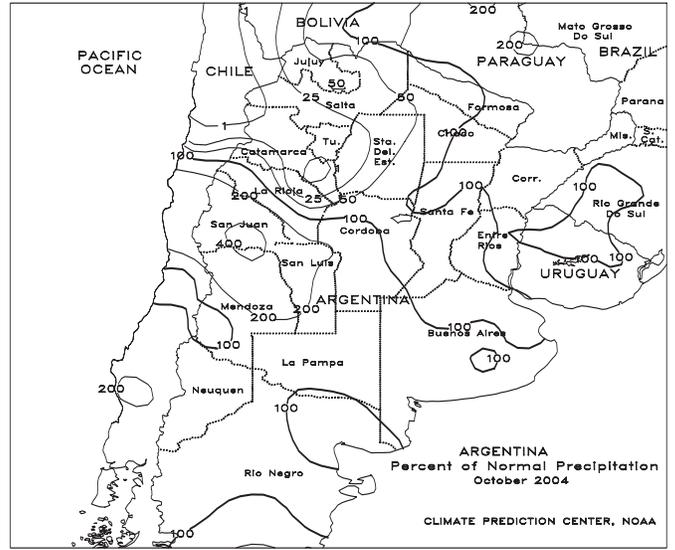
Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) continued throughout most major soybean and coffee areas of the center-west. In southern Brazil, showers continued in Parana, which has struggled to complete its wheat harvest, but favorably drier weather covered Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Farther north, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather continued over much of the northeastern interior, including soybean areas of western Bahia and Piaui. According to Independent analyst Safras e Mercado, soybeans were 64 percent planted as of November 19, slightly behind last year's pace and that of the 5-year average. Soybeans were 79 and 84 percent planted, respectively, in Mato Grosso and Parana, similar to those states' paces last year. During October, widespread, locally heavy showers finally reached major coffee and soybean areas after a delayed start to the rainy season, although dry pockets persisted in the increasingly important crop areas of the northeastern interior. Above-normal rainfall in southern Brazil delayed winter wheat harvesting and raised concern about potential reductions in crop quality.





ARGENTINA

Cool, wet weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees below normal; rainfall of 10-50 mm or more) covered most agricultural areas, slowing fieldwork but increasing moisture reserves for summer crop germination and establishment. Heaviest rain (50-100 mm or more) fell in wheat intensive crop areas of southern Cordoba and western Buenos Aires, possibly resulting in some lodging of unharvested wheat. In contrast, declining showers (5-25 mm or more) helped to alleviate excessive moisture in the northern cotton belt, although locally heavy rain (50-100 or more) lingered in Paraguay and eastern sections of Formosa. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), sunseed, corn, and soybeans were 84, 76, and 47 percent planted, respectively, as of November 19, all progressing ahead of last year's paces. Independent sources within Argentina place winter wheat harvesting at about 8 percent complete. During October, beneficial rainfall helped to replenish soil moisture in major summer crop and winter wheat areas of Argentina, including the northern cotton belt. Crop prospects are generally better than this time last year, when a drought gripped growing areas in and around Cordoba.



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